The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers (by mail, per year), $10 00, postage pre-paid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year, (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over, $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

☞ No money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1875. NO. 105.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DEFINITION.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether direct to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection. Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

George H. Boker, of Philadelphia, Gets the Place.

His Successor at Constantinople Agreed Upon.

OUR SPANISH POLICY

Minister Cushing to Act His Own Pleasure.

A Decision Against the Pennsylvania War Claims.

Colonel Scott Confident of a Subsidy for the Texas Pacific.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 8, 1875.

A Minister to Russia.

Early next week the name of George H. Boker, of Pennsylvania, now Minister resident of the United States at Constantinople, will be sent to the Senate as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg. Mr. Boker succeeded Mr. MacVeagh at the Turkish Court in 1871. His course there has been very satisfactory, particularly in several important questions of diplomatic correspondence between the governments of the United States and Abdul-Aziz. He will make a very efficient successor to the eminently creditable former representative, Mr. Jewell, now Postmaster General. Mr. Boker's instructions will be sent to him by mail. The President has determined upon the successor to Mr. Boker for the Turkish mission. The name of the person, however, is withheld for the present. Since the vacancy at St. Petersburg, the President has been besieged from all quarters by aspirants for the office. The successor to Mr. Boker at Constantinople having been selected, the unsought aspirants for diplomatic honors will have their labor for their pains in this case.

Our Spanish Policy.

The recent change of government in Spain has been the subject of consideration by the President, who, upon being officially advised of the accession of Don Alfonso to the throne, directed the Secretary of State to instruct Minister Cushing, at Madrid, to exercise his own discretion in the recognition of the restored monarchy. These instructions have been sent to Minister Cushing. There have been a number of sensational dispatches sent from here, purporting to give the substance of more specific instructions respecting the adjustment of the claims growing out of the Virginius affair. These have no authority. It is considered that the instructions to Mr. Cushing on this subject are sufficient for the present, at least. The course pursued by him meets the approval of the President, and the dilatory action so much alluded to would be more apparent than real, were it prudent to set forth the details of the negotiation.

Pennsylvania War Claims.

The House Committee on War Claims to-day directed the Chairman, Judge Lawrence to report adversely on the bill offered by Mr. Todd, for the relief of the citizens of the counties of Adams, Bedford, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Somerset and York, in Pennsylvania, who suffered losses from both the Union and Confederate troops during Lee's invasion. These claims amount to several hundred thousand dollars, and in deciding upon them adversely, the Committee adopt the views stated by Judge Lawrence in his report in March last, that the Government is not bound for property taken by the public enemy or damaged in battle by the Government forces, or in movements to repel an attack, or in advancing to meet an enemy. The Committee expect to make their report on this case exhaustive, and, if adopted by Congress, it will finally settle the question of damages resulting from an actual state of war. The committee contend that all claims for quartermaster stores, subsistence, rent, fuel, &c., are provided for by existing laws. It seems to them that the claims covered by this bill are for property of various kinds, seized, used, damaged or destroyed by rebel troops, and also for property damaged or destroyed by the United States military forces in necessary military operations, and that, in the sense of international law, they are the usual "ravages of war." They contend that it would bankrupt any government to recognize the principle that such damages should be compensated for.

Texas Pacific Railroad.

Col. Thomas A. Scott made an argument to-day before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, in favor of aid to the Texas Pacific road. The whole subject was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Houghton, of Cal., Sypher, of La., Williams, of Mich., Wells, of Mo., and Barnum, of Conn. Col. Scott says that the subsidy will be granted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 8, 1875.

LOUISIANA IN THE CABINET.

At a Cabinet meeting to-day, all the several official dispatches and others containing instructions to General Sheridan for his guidance in New Orleans, were read. In addition thereto, the press reports of to-day were the subject of attention. Official dispatches from Gen. Sheridan were also received. The administration is now awaiting official information prior to the time at which Gen. Sheridan took command of the department, before deciding definitely upon a report to Congress.

SCHUMAKER BEFORE THE PACIFIC MAIL COMMITTEE.

John G. Schumaker, Representative in Congress from Brooklyn, New York, testified that during 1871, 1872 and 1873, he was attorney for the Pacific Steamship Company and also for Stockwell and Irvin, individually. Had a check for $275,000 given me by a client in confidential relations, and am under the impression that the check was drawn by Richard B. Irwin.

Question—Did you receive this check from Richard B. Irwin?

Schumaker—That question relates to confidential relations between client and counsel. I would like to tell you, if permitted by my clients. About $10,000 of the amount was for personal services. Took the check to the Brooklyn Trust Company, by direction of his client, and converted it into checks, which, by direction of his client were sent by the Brooklyn Trust Company to another client. After repeated protests against invading the privileges of confidential communications, witness finally stated that three checks for $50,000 each, drawn from the proceeds of the $275,000 check, were sent to the Pacific Mail Company in New York. Witness further stated that the remaining $125,000 was, by the mistake of the Brooklyn Trust Company, placed to his individual credit, and he therefore drew out all this sum, except $10,000, by his individual checks, and sent them all at one time and in one direction, by order of his client, to the parties whom his client designated. The names of the persons among whom the $115,000 was distributed witness declined to give without the consent of his client, adding, excitedly: "I would be willing to go out of Congress, if need be, to preserve my professional honor and continue able to stand up as a lawyer and look my fellow lawyers in the face. I want to say, however, that although I drew the money on the $50,000 check cashed by Riggs & Co., I did not draw two checks from Jay Cooke & Co., and never bribed or attempted to bribe any member or officer of the Forty-second Congress.

Mr. Dawes repeated in various forms the inquiries which witness had declared he could not answer; at which Mr. Schumaker manifested great impatience, and told Mr. Dawes that he had no right to ask such questions; that as a lawyer he ought to know better.

M. Beck remarked that it was evident that the witness inentded to place himself in conflict with the committee, and wished to have the matter brought before the House.

SERIOUS LOSS OF MONEY AND DOCUMENTS BY THE RAILROAD COLLISION

In the fire which followed the collision on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, last night, important packages and letters from the Executive Departments and more than one thousand official circulars calling for reports from national banks were burned; also, $400,000 in new national bank notes; but a large portion of this amount may be identified at the Department here. It appears that the amount of legal tenders and fractional currency burned, will approximate $300,000, even if it does not exceed that amount.

The Pope, replying to the congratulations of ex-Queen Isabella, on Epiphany, sends the apostolic benediction for herself and her son Alfonso, and says he prays God to grant the latter all happiness in the difficult task which he is about to undertake.

NEW ORLEANS.

REVIEW OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Judge Dibble Gives His Views to the Congressional Committee.

No Republican Form of Government in the State.

Revolution and Counter-Revolution Have Resulted in Anarchy.

He Counsels Another Reconstruction by Congress.

TWO MORE DISPATCHES FROM SHERIDAN.

NEW ORLEANS, January 8, 1875.

To Hon. Chas. Foster, Chairman Sub-Committee on Louisiana Affairs:

DEAR SIR:—It was made my duty to appear before your Committee, during its sessions in New Orleans, as counsel for the State organization of the Republican party. In that capacity I have endeavored to do what I could to present the strongest case for our side. You are aware also, that I have held, and now hold, office under the administration of Governor Kellogg. In this relation I have consistently supported the State government since its accession to power, in 1872, and have done whatever I could to aid in such financial and political reforms as it has been the policy of this government to effect. Consistent and conscientious in this course, I have no regrets to express and no further explanations to make. But to-day, looking at the situation in Louisiana from higher standpoints than that indicated by my past relations to the government, considering the troubled state of affairs, yet not as a partisan, but as a citizen of the Commonwealth, I feel constrained to offer to your Committee the following suggestions. It seems to me that Congress and the country at large will be unable to solve the problem presented by the Louisiana case, unless they consider that everything that has occurred in this State since the election of 1872 has been revolutionary, utterly beyond due process of law and violative of those fundamental rules and principles which underlie a republican form of government within the purpose of the Constitution of the United States. In contemplating this question, it will not do to lose sight of the extraordinary condition of political society in this State in 1872, resulting from the sudden change in the relations of the two races and the somewhat crude and altogether partisan effort at reconstruction—an effort which was more or less a failure, because it contemplated the establishment of a government on abstract theories and lost sight of the actual social, political and economical surroundings. There existed at that time, and has since the close of the war existed, a spirit of intolerance toward black and toward white Republicans. This intolerance, which too often found expression, unhappily, in acts of intimidation, oppression and violence, had produced its counter-result in the enactment by a Republican Legislature, elected under the Reconstruction Acts, of those harsh election, registration, constabulary and Metropolitan police laws which have been so severely and, in some respects so justly, animadverted upon by the Republican press throughout the country. These measures of the Republican party had vested in the Governor of the State a degree of power scarcely exercised by any sovereign in the world, and yet the passage of these laws was justifiable in a degree, on account of the necessity of affording protection to the weak and untutored blacks, whose political rights were constantly threatened by the more powerful class and a large portion of the whites. The Governor elected under the Reconstruction laws was, and continued to be until his defection, the trusted leader of the Republican party as represented in the General Assembly. Up to the time he abandoned his affiliation, he continued to have the unusual authority to which I have adverted. Therefore, when he determined to unite his political fortunes with the opposition, he took to them that which made his accession valuable—almost absolute executive powers. The Republican leaders in this State, and I among them, sincerely and truly believe that our party had a large majority in 1872, and that Governor Kellogg and his associates on the State ticket would have been elected by such majority had the election been fair and honest. But they were actually chosen by the votes actually cast, by a reduced majority. We charged then, and have ever since continued to charge, and we have conclusively shown to the Senate Committee, that Governor Warmoth, in alliance with the Democracy, used his unusual executive power in the appointment of officers who manipulated the registration and the election so as to change and alter the results. To crown all, when the election was closed he attempted to "pack" the Returning Board, and to effect this end he overthrew the local judiciary by violence. These first measures and subsequent acts were beyond the Constitution and beyond the law. They were revolutionary in the fullest sense of the term. It was during this period that I said from the bench, while examining an issue that arose out of the disturbed condition of affairs, "that the *coup-de-etat* is not an American institution." Since that time, surrounded as I have been by so much violence and wrong-doing, I have sometimes lost faith in my generation; but now, when I calmly and hopefully look to the future and contemplate the time when Louisiana troubles shall be remedied by a republican people only as a horrible dream, I still believe that I truely comprehend the spirit of our republican government. Revolution and violence beget counter-revolution and other violence. Out of these efforts to strangle the voice of a majority of the people of the State, sprang extraordinary and not less revolutionary proceedings, which resulted in the installation of the administration of Governor Kellogg. Had the effort succeeded, there would have been established a government by fraud and revolution. The second effort did not succeed, and a government was established by revolution and the armed intervention of the powers of the Federal Government. In this view I believe I am consistent. I have never looked upon the present government in any other light than a revolutionary government, recognized, however, by the President, by the House of Representatives of the United States, and by the Judiciary of the State. I believe its acts should have full force and effect, and, personally, I have rendered it cheerful obedience and support, because I conscientiously believe that it was the choice of a majority of the voters.

Passing now to the events of 1874, we find there repeated the revolution and counter-revolution which attended the election of 1872. During this interval of two years the administration of Governor Kellogg carried on the government, making and executing laws. To this government the Republican masses gave their support, while the opposition yielded only a sullen obedience. The spirit of intolerance toward their opponents began again to manifest itself actively, which, as the period for the general election approached, found expression in sincere and bitter hatred. Governor Kellogg and his associates had done wrong, they could; it was of no avail. They had reduced taxes—that counted for nothing; they checked indiscriminate appropriations for private purposes which had characterized previous assemblies—no thanks; they had carried on the government at a cost of several hundred dollars less than it cost for a like period under the other administration—but still there was no less opposition and bitterness and hatred manifested against every one connected with public office. All this demonstrates that, in the experiment of establishing and maintaining a government over a people, there is but one alternative, and that is, either you must establish an absolute government and enforce obedience and outward respect, or you must have the consent, expressed or implied, of the whole people. A partisan press and designing politicians have so tortured and misrepresented the facts attending the election of 1872, that I doubt not the great majority of the opposition sincerely believed that Governor Kellogg was not elected, and that he was in law and in fact an usurper; and so they cried, as with one voice, "that no good could come out of Nazareth," and refused to give credit where the future will accord it. This sullen discontent found vent in numerous acts of violence and bloodshed—notably the massacre in Grant parish, the assassination of Judge Crawford and the District Attorney of his court, disturbances on the Attakapas, the murders at Coushatta and the innumerable personal assaults and acts of oppression and intimidation against the blacks in different parts of the State.

Finally this spirit of discontent was organized, and manifested itself in a political military body which took the name of "White League." This body fell under the leadership of more discreet and better thinking men, whose influence was sufficient to check in a great degree further instances of outrages on the blacks, and the entire energies of the White League were systematically directed to the overthrow of the State government. The election was to be carried, right or wrong. The remote of the 14th of September was unpremeditated, but an accident—or rather the incident of the seizure of certain arms—presented the opportunity, and the real purpose of the League was shown. The events of that day are historic. I need only refer to them. The election approached. We were to select a House of Representatives entire, eighteen Senators out of thirty-six, and a State Treasurer. Should the Opposition sweep everything they would only then have one branch of the General Assembly and one of the financial officers. But it soon became manifest that it was their intention to seize the entire government by some revolutionary means. The election was held. I will not discuss the results; suffice it to say that the Opposition believe that they elected a large majority of the House and the State Treasurer. On the other hand, the Republicans, believing that when the registration closed they were fully 20,000 ahead; knowing of systematic intimidation throughout the greater part of the State; considering flagrant irregularities in several parishes, believed that the Returning Board should prevent the consummation of a gigantic wrong and return those members elected who were in truth the choice of the voters. I hold the argument, as they put it; but, looking at the whole affair most dispassionately and calmly, it presents itself in this aspect to me: A revolution had been set on foot by the Opposition, aided by the White League, to sieze the government; a counter-revolution was the result. The disturbance attending the attempt to organize the General Assembly January 4th, naturally and inevitably resulted from the events I have detailed. The evidence which was offered to your Committee establishes, I think, what would not be denied here: That the Opposition, supported by the White League as a military organization, had a perfected plan for the seizure of the State government by a bold *coup-de-etat*. But there again occurred a counter-revolution. The *coup-de-etat* was rudely prevented by the timely intervention of Federal bayonets.

With this historical resume before you, I now ask you, sir, to consider with me the inquiry: Has Louisiana a Republican form of government? I answer, without hesitation and unequivocally, no! The existing government is not the product of elections duly ascertained by regular process of law, but of a revolution, or rather of a counter-revolution set in motion to check another. It is not my purpose to discuss that clause of the Constitution which guarantees to each State a republican form of government with the purpose to define such a form of government. I will rest content with the suggestion that I have called the attention of Congress to an existing government in one of the States which is not republican in form. What, then is the duty of Congress? Our position is not dissimilar to that which we occupied in 1867. The State was then reconstructed. Let the process be repeated. May hap, with the experience we have had, we can do better, but we can scarcely do worse. I care not what plan be adopted, so that we may have peace and order, perfect fairness and equal justice for all.

I have the honor, sir, to be, your obedient servant,

(Signed) HENRY C. DIBBLE.

Dibble's manifesto, it is understood foreshadows the programme of the Louisiana Republicans for the reconstruction of this State. Prominent partisans have been engaged for some days preparing a bill for Congress providing for a provisional government for Louisiana under military rule. Congressman Morei left for Washington this afternoon, and will, it is stated, introdtince the bill at once.

DISPATCHES FROM SHERIDAN.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 7, 1875.

To W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War:

Several prominent people here have, in the last few days, been passing resolutions and manufacturing sentimental pretenses for Northern political consumption. They seem to be trying to make martyrs of themselves. It cannot be done at this late day. There have been too many bleeding negroes and ostracised white citizens for their statements to be believed by fair-minded people. Your dispatches and protests against my telegram of the 4th inst., forgetting that on Saturday last he testified, under oath, before the Congressional Committee, that the condition of affairs was substantially as bad as reported by me. I shall soon send you a statement of the number of murders committed in this State during the last three or four hours, the perpetrators of which are still unpunished. I think that the number will startle you. It will be up in the thousands. The city is perfectly quiet. No trouble is apprehended.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 8, 1875.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War:

I shall send you this evening a report of affairs as they actually occurred here on the fourth instant. My telegram to you of that date and those of the fifth and sixth instants are so truthful of the conditions of affairs in this section, and strike so near the water line, that ministers of the Gospel and others are appealed to to keep the ship from sinking. Human life has been held too cheaply in this State for many years.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

STATEMENT OF THE CONSERVATIVES.

L. A. Wiltz (Speaker), Peter J. Trezevant (Clerk) and sixty-two Conservative members of the House of Representatives have sent a lengthy statement of the recent disturbance to Congress. The paper concludes as follows:

"If we have dwelt thus somewhat at length upon the details of the military overthrow of a sovereign State and her reduction to a province, it is that other States may see and know the process whereby the overthrow of their own liberties may be accomplished. We solemnly warn the American people, jealous of their liberties, that a military power displacing a House of Representatives in the State of Louisiana, may yet serve as a precedent to shackle them and thus posterity, if, in this hour of trial, standing as we do to-day amid the ruins of constitutional liberty, they leave us to our fate."

ROMANTIC SUICIDE.

A Cincinnatian Kills Himself at the Grave of his Deceased Wife,

CINCINNATI, January 8.—Horace B. Gibbs, an employee on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, in this city, committed suicide to-day under peculiar circumstances. Some two or three years ago, deceased married and lived happily until a few days ago, when his wife died and was hurried at Spring Grove cemetery, since which time he has been very melancholy. This morning he engaged a hack and drove to Spring Grove. At the entrance he told the driver to proceed the horses while he visited the grave, but he not returning, after some time the hackman searched for him, and found his body lying across his wife's grave, with two empty Derringer's beside it, he having shot himself through the head. He left a letter stating that he was not insane, but that the deed was prompted by his affection for his dead wife, whom he wished to join in the other world, and expressing the belief that his wife would not have waited a day had he died first.

FIRE AT HONESDALE.

Thirteen Buildings Destroyed — Twenty-two Business Firms Burned Out—Loss Over $100,000.

HONESDAE, PA., January 8.—A fire broke out this morning in Seaman's jewelry store, on Front street, and spread rapidly southward, destroying thirteen buildings. Twenty-two business firms are burned out. Coyne's hotel and Snyder's large dry goods establishment are destroyed. The loss is estimated at over $100,000; the insurance at $85,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, decidedly low temperature, brisk and high north to west winds, partly cloudy weather and light snow, followed by clearing weather. For the middle States and Lower Lake Region, generally cloudy weather and light rain or snow, followed by rising barometer, decided fall in temperature, brisk and high winds veering to west or north and, during the afternoon and night, clearing weather.

Colonel Robert M. Renick died at St. Louis yesterday.

The steamer Kenilworth, from Liverpool, has arrived at Philadelphia.

The Louisville Board of Trade has extended its hand of sympathetic fellowship to Louisiana.

The steamers Gaelic and Idaho, from Liverpool, and Hohenstauffen, from Bremen, have arrived at New York.

Hons. Charles Foster and Clarkson N. Potter, of the Louisiana Investigation Committee, were in Cincinnati last night.

The Illinois Senate yesterday elected A. A. Glenn, Democrat, of Brown county, President *pro tem.*, on the twenty-ninth ballot.

A man named Greenlee was run over and instantly killed by a train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, at Bellaire, yesterday.

The Memphis *Appeal* says the Andrew Johnson Senatorial stock is rising, his opponents not being able to agree on any one against him.

It is stated that the basis for a new French ministry has been settled. The Dukes de Broglie and Decazes and M. de Fourton will be the chief members.

A special to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, London, says M. Dufaure's interview with President MacMahon was without result. No combination can be effected before to-day or Monday.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

TARDINESS OF THE HOUSE.

THE SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

Lively and Audacious Minority Against Wallace.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 7, 1875.

There are but two subjects of conversation here, now; the slowness with which the House gets on, and the Senatorial fight.

The House, if the first week is to be taken as a specimen, will sit until midsummer, and then not be half through its work. It spent three full days in organizing, when one day should have been sufficient; and it is plain to all that, unless it gets an accession of vigor from some as yet undiscovered source, it will be a perpetual drag and hinderance. The complaint of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, that its party shows a tremendous lack of "brains," finds confirmation here, as "strong as proof of holy writ."

The Senatorial fight, however, for the present, absorbs most attention. There are, in the two houses, 127 democratic members. Of these, 90 are openly for Wallace, 33 are openly hostile to him, and the rest are political Micawbers, waiting for something to turn up. At first blush this would seem to give Wallace a "walkin thing" of it; but somehow the machine does not work smoothly. A call for a joint caucus, to be held to-day to nominate a candidate for Senator, was signed by 90 members; but the weak-minded brethren objected that it was too soon; that it looked like a trick; and all that, and finally 34 of them signed a protest against any nomination at this early stage.

Thus things stood when the caucus met this afternoon. The Clymer men presented the protest, and the Wallace men saw that, as but 103 men were present, and 24 absent, it would not do to press a nomination at this time. To do so might precipitate a revolt. They accordingly, like the immortal J. N., "yielded to the pressure," and agreed to a postponement until Thursday next.

So far, then, the anti-Wallace men have the best of it. The numerical preponderance is on the side of Wallace, but he cannot make use of it. The minority is powerless, in point of fact, to elect Wallace; it does not threaten to bolt, it is in a condition to hold the majority in check. There is no certainty of any party disruption, but the two do not assimilate readily, and party drill is not, for the moment, strong enough to make the minority yield. Wallace, therefore, may be said to have the bulk of the army on his side, yet is not master of the situation. He controls his own friends, but not the party, and he finds himself unable to crack the party lash or establish the rule that the majority shall govern. The result is a singularly precarious the condition must be, to him, when he is compelled to relax the hold which his majority gives him, and shut off, for the present, the workings of the party machinery.

There is, beneath all this, a concealed fact which explains it. The friends of Mr. Wallace have placed their entire hopes of defeating him upon the possibility of establishing the constitutional point that Wallace is ineligible, and have, for weeks past, sent out letters to quite a number of jurists throughout the State, asking their opinion on this point; and if the weight of opinion should be against him, they will change their mind that he shall retire. The opinions asked for are expected here by Thursday next; and if they turn out according to expectation, the mine will then be sprung under Wallace's feet.

The point of constitutional law made by Mr. Buckalew is this: Section 6, Article 2 of the Constitution says that "no Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth," and Mr. Buckalew contends that the office of United States Senator is a "civil office under this Commonwealth," and that an election to it by the Legislature is an "appointment" within the meaning of this provision. It is to sustain this view that legal opinions have been asked, and the Buckalew and Clymer men think that the opinions now coming in will be overwhelmingly in favor of sufficient weight to drive Wallace off of the track.

Of course, such disinterested jurists as Henry Hilling, Judge Black, Buckalew, Dicky Vaux and other legal gentlemen, who think Wallace is the only man in their way, are convinced that this constitutional provision absolutely rules Wallace out as ineligible; but the legal opinions of candidates for Senatorial honors have not exactly the ring and stamping weight which is desired in this instance. Hence the effort to get outside opinions. Whether Counsellor Kerr, of your city, was included in the list of luminaries who have been invited to throw light upon this subject, I do not know; but if he has been overlooked, the neglect shows a woeful lack of appreciation of true genius.

To my mind, if the Supreme Court candid mind will agree with me, the constitutional provision thus cited was merely intended to cut off members of the Legislature, during their term of service, from eligibility to offices created under the laws of the State, so as to prevent them from using their positions as legislators to get into State offices. The office of United States Senator is *not* "a civil office under this Commonwealth." It is an office created solely by the Constitution of the United States. The times and places of election to it are regulated by a law of Congress, and persons chosen to fill it are elected, and not appointed. The distinction is the same difference between "elected" and "appointed" is made plain by the language of the iron-clad oath prescribed by this same Constitution, which requires each legislator and State, county and judicial officer to swear that he has not paid, promised or contributed "any money or other valuable thing to procure his nomination, or election, or appointment." The Constitution itself, therefore, distinguishes "election" from "appointment." A man is "elected" who is voted for and receives a majority of the votes of those qualified to vote at his election; while a man is "appointed" who receives his office from the legislative or executive power. Craig Biddle, for instance, has just been "appointed" by Gov. Hartranft to fill the place on the bench of the Philadelphia Orphans' Court just created by Judge Paxson; but he can serve only until some one is duly "elected" by the people to fill the place. Judges of the Courts are "elected" by the people, and tipstaves are "appointed" by the courts. The disinction between the two is too plain and palpable to be confounded.

This dodge, consequently, cannot amount to as much as the Buckalew conspirators imagine. "Opinions" will doubtless be plenty on the other side, and no one will be convinced by either except those who want to be. But, it may possibly happen that some Democratic members will boggle and stickle over this constitutional difficulty, when the time for voting comes, and that their number will be sufficient to prevent Wallace's election. If so, look out for fun.

I do not, however, anticipate any such result. The men who have just been driven into voting for Beamish, an indicted embezzler and ballot-box stuffer, as chief officer of the House, and who have gone with their eyes open, voted for Mick McCullough, the ignorant ex-member from Reading, and for a man who has been the door-keeper of a gambling house in Philadelphia, as officers of a Democratic House, will not shrink from or shirk the behests of a party caucus on any other subject. There will be plenty of threatening talk, but there will not be enough personal independence to put it in action, when the time for action comes.

TEAS & COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
273 275
T. C. JENKINS
Liberty & Pittsburgh
BUY THE GREAT
White River Flour
Dealers can make more money handling this Flour than from all the balance of their business.
Never Fails to Give Satisfaction.
Or $25 CENTS PER BARREL Allowed on Flour if paid in Ten Days.
REMITTANCES MUST BE OR TIME or no Discounts will be allowed.
Goshen Cheese
AND
THE GREAT IRISH SOAP.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Message of Governor Hendricks—He too Protests and Pleads for Louisiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 8.—Governor Hendricks delivered his message to the Legislature in joint convention at ten o'clock this morning. The message is long, and relates chiefly to State affairs. The total amount of the foreign State debt is $1,172,755. In addition to this, the domestic debt due the school sinking fund is $3,904,783. The total permanent school fund is $8,711,819.

The Governor closes his message as follows, in relation to Louisiana affairs: "I had intended to restrict this communication to subjects that are of special interest to the State of Indiana, and had written all I intended to say, when it became known to the country that free representative government had been broken down in the State of Louisiana by military violence. It is a fundamental right, and essential to free institutions, that a legislative body shall be the judge of the qualification, elections and returns of its own members. It is declared in our Constitution and in the Constitution of the United States and in the Constitution of Louisiana. It is exclusive, and no power—not even the judiciary—can interfere with or question it. It is a prorogative of the State, because without it no State can exist. Without any pretext of domestic violence, that right has been taken away from the popular branch of the Legislature of Louisiana, and members recognized by that body have been driven from the hall by armed soldiers, under the command of United States military officers, and others, not recognized by the body as members, have been seated as such. The cause of the House of Representatives of Louisiana and of its constituents is your cause, and will be the cause of the people you represent, so long as constitutional and independent legislation shall be cherished by them as a right. Shall the privilege of the people to make their own State laws by their own chosen representatives rest upon right, or only upon permission? The voice of the people should be so expressed as to resolve the right. I ask you to protest against and denounce the usurpation as a crime to be detested, and not a precedent to be respected.

ST. PAUL.

Message of Governor Davis.

ST. PAUL, January 8.—The annual message of Governor Davis was delivered today, at eleven o'clock. The total receipts of the State Treasury during the past fiscal year, were $1,331,210; disbursements $1,118,536; recognized bonded indebtedness of the State $480,000. The message is entirely devoted to local matters, no allusion being made to general politics. The Governor regards the railroad law of last session as a practical success. The reduction of fares and rates of freight will amount to about $3,000,000.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Murder of a Steamboat Captain.

CINCINNATI, January 8.—Hatch McDaniels, a steamboat captain, was killed at Point Pleasant, W. Va., last Wednesday, by Wm. Weitzell. The latter had been absent, and on his return home he learned that criminal intimacy existed between McDaniels and his wife. Seizing a shot gun, he started to find McDaniels, who had just crossed the river to where his horse. Overtaking him, Weitzell shot him in the leg, wounding him badly and causing the horse to throw him. Weitzell then walked to the wounded man and, placing the gun muzzle to his body, delivered another barrel containing eleven shot, and killing him. Weitzell has been committed to jail.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 8, 1875.

TILTON AGAINST BEECHER.

After a long consultation, Mr. Evarts said the counsel had agreed to excuse the jurors Blunt and Hucke. Chester Carpenter, flour dealer, and John McMunn, grocer, were accepted in the place of the excused jurors. The Court then administered the usual caution to the jury and the case was adjourned until Monday. Before separating the jury were sworn.

The Boston *Journal* says steps are being taken to hold a meeting in Faneuil Hall to protest against the interference by the military in the organization of the Louisiana Legislature.

CONSUMERS should use from one-fourth to one-half less of Dooley's than of other Yeast or Baking Powders. It is put up full weight. d&w

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—ONE OR two Lady Canvassers. Address (giving former employment), G. M., Commercial office.

WANTED—MODELS INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Models of Iron, Wood or Brass to call at Keystone Pattern and Model Works, 68 and 70 MILLER & CO., 68 Water street and 80 First alley.

WANTED — PROPOSALS — FOR Building two three-story Brick Dwelling Houses, parties bidding to take two Building Lots in Thirty-second Ward as part pay on contract of the buildings. For further particulars apply to S. W. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH CASH capital of $12,000, an experienced accountant or man of general business qualifications, to take an active interest in a well established and good paying business. Reference exchanged. Address, with real name and address, Lock Box 1202, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

WANTED — MORTGAGES — FOR mortgages of the best character, prepared to furnish a large amount of money to be placed on good City and County Property. Small mortgages must run from two to three years. For further particulars call on or apply to C. D. REYS, Real Estate Broker, office No. 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOARDING.

BOARDING — A PLEASANT FURnished Room, at 188 Second avenue.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—NICELY FURnished Rooms, with or without Board. Apply at No. 60 Ross street.

FOR RENT — IN YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, a desirable Store, well suited for Grocery and Notion trade, 13x32. Inquire of S. D. CURRIER, Youngstown.

FOR RENT — STOREROOM AND Dwelling, No. 179 Smithfield street. Possession immediately. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—ROOM—LARGE WELL lighted second floor Room, 44x60 feet, with fire-proof vaults. Rent low. Possession given to party holding it has a three year lease. For particulars address Box A. E., Commercial office.

FOR RENT—NO. 61 FOURTH AVEnue Office on third floor, with fire-proof Vault, Counters, &c., suitable for Banking, Insurance or other office; will be lighted and heated. Washroom, Water Closet. Inquire at Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank. tf

FOR RENT—THAT THREE-STORIED Brick Dwelling House, No. 180 Fulton street, Allegheny, now occupied by James Caldwell. The store is 22x60 feet in depth, and is one of the best business locations in the city. Inquire of A. P. MORRISON, 142 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. TThs

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling on Cliff street, Hazlett, Duquesne. Room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, dry Cellar, 6 Bedrooms and finished Attic. Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from one to the street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to W. M. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-story Frame House, with 3 Windows, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall. Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c., to Snow, fronting on Avenue. Most beautiful and Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial Counting Room.

LOW RENTS FOR HARD TIMES.—Fine Storeroom, 35 Market street. Key with N. Holmes & Sons, next door. Possession immediately.

Large three-story Warehouse in rear of above, suitable for manufacturing or storage. Possession 1st of April.

Warehouse, 185 Liberty street, opposite Union street. Key with S. Hanlay, Jr., next door.

A Vacant Lot, 60x80 feet, corner Liberty and Fifth streets, suitable for a machine shop.

JOHN WAY, Jr.,
Sewickley, Pa.

NOTICES.

TO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND EASTERN OHIO LYCEUMS AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.—MR. RICHARD REALF, of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, will make a limited number of engagements to deliver his Lecture, "Poetry," in contiguous localities. Terms moderate. Address this office. TThstf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application has been made for the Renewal of Certificate No. 303 for Three Hundred Shares of Stock of the EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, issued to SARAH STEWART, and dated the 6th July, 1869, the same having been lost. ws

NOTICE—

THOMAS A. PARKE

Has been admitted to an interest in our business to date from January 1st, 1875.

LOGAN, GREGG & CO.,
186 Federal street, Allegheny city.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY, MCKEE & CO.'S, 58 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting and No. 1 "City Finish" Harness Leather at THORP & DUNN'S, 14 Market street.

FOR SALE—NO. 165 SMITHFIELD street; Brick House 20x90; Lot 20x90 feet. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE — NO. 163 SMITHFIELD street; Brick three-story House, 20x60; Lot 20x90 feet. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—NO. 7 SCOTT STREET, Seventh ward; Frame House of

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1875.

A VERY good book for the editor of the *Post* to read, about this time, would be BURTON'S Anatomy of Melancholy.

THE United States Senatorial contest in Massachusetts is waxing hot. The strongest organization of workers, however, appears to be in the interest of Mr. DAWES, and it is generally conceded that his chances are better than those of any other candidate.

THE free trade papers now reluctantly admit that the reciprocity treaty is doomed, at least for this session. There was never a chance of its adoption, nor will there be whilst the Senate remains Republican. It is a general principle that he who goes to market must pay the cost of getting there. If England wants us to buy her goods, let her pay our regular customs charges.

THE New York *Bulletin* has compiled a table showing the shrinkage of values that has taken place within the last year, embracing almost all articles entering into ordinary consumption—corn, hog products, hops, sugar and a single brand of tea being the only exceptions, from which it appears that the decline of prices since the commencement of the panic has reached an average of nearly twenty per cent.

IT IS supposed that Congress will, before adjournment, make a special appropriation for the construction of a number of experimental dams on the Ohio river, in order to ascertain the most practicable and feasible manner of improving its channel. Something should be done, and that speedily. The Government's persistent neglect of this great highway of national commerce is simply unaccountable.

THE *Courier-Journal*, in replying to certain forcible comments of the Cincinnati *Gazette* on the situation in Louisiana, loses its temper and says: "We can tell it that when its civil war is stirred up, Cincinnati will not escape the consequences. Blood may yet run down Vine street." There is not the slightest danger. Has the *Courier-Journal* forgotten what came of the projected rebel "invasion" of Cincinnati in September of 1862?

THE protracted strike of the Troy iron workers is just drawing to a close. We have already noted the resumption of work at GRISWOLD'S iron mills, at the Bessemer Steel Works and at CORNING'S shops, and now the Troy *Times* prints the gratifying news that BURDEN'S disaffected workingmen have accepted the situation in a becoming spirit and will go to work. Prospects for the new year are evidently brightening in Troy.

THE "venerable Bishop WILMER," one of the principal Democratic witnesses before the Congressional Committee at New Orleans, on whose testimony so much favorable stress is laid by the opposition press, during the rebellion not only refused to pray for his enemies, "the President of the United States, and all others in authority," according to the prescribed form, but also had the prayer-book mutilated to accord with his political notions, in defiance of his ecclesiastical obligations. What a lovely Christian spirit!

THE West Wisconsin Railroad, which runs from Elroy, Wisconsin, to St. Paul, Minnesota, a distance of some two hundred miles, has defaulted in the payment of its January interest, and a receiver is to be appointed. A very important item of its traffic is the transportation of lumber, the rates on which have been so materially reduced by the enforcement of the Granger law as—it is claimed—to compel the company to carry this article at a loss. It is also said that, unless the provisions of the law are modified by the present Legislature, several other of the Wisconsin roads will have to go into bankruptcy.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* persists in lamenting the woful lack of "brains" on the part of the Democrats in the coming Congress. There will be no one to lead it, no one to inspire, no one to do anything except that miserable aborigine, Sunset Cox. WATTERSON speaks of him as "a gallant cove," but utterly devoid of ability to lead. What right, we are tempted to ask, has a party without "brains" to undertake the business of carrying on the Government?

"The times have been
That, when the brains were out the man would die,
And there an end; but now they rise again,
With twenty mortal murders on their crowns,
And push us from our stools."

YESTERDAY was the anniversary of JACKSON'S victory over the British at New Orleans. On a memorable occasion afterward, he said to the pot-headed nullifications of South Carolina:

The duty imposed upon me by the Constitution to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, shall be performed to the extent of the powers already vested in me by law, or of such others as the wisdom of Congress shall devise and intrust to me for that purpose.

This has the right ring about it—and President GRANT is probably not less firm than was General JACKSON. The people of New Orleans would perhaps do well to reflect upon the resemblance of character and coincidence of view existing between the two Executives.

THE signs of business improvement are slowly, but steadily multiplying, and this is notably the case in the Eastern States. The Providence *Press* "frequently hears of branches of trade and manufacture which are even more than ordinarily active;" the Boston *Advertiser* states that "the shoe manufacturers in Lynn are now in full blast. Orders from the West and Northwest have come in, and those from the South and Southwest are just beginning to arrive;" other papers of that section note a marked renewal of confidence among the members of the mercantile community, and in various parts of the country elsewhere commerce and industry are gradually beginning to regain their tone. It cannot be denied that things are yet in a backward condition, but there is at least a reasonable prospect that they will soon become better.

THE Democrats, as soon as SHERIDAN'S course in New Orleans was developed, made haste to avail themselves of it as a party advantage; but as little cost reflection is leading them to doubt whether they are going to get as much good out of it as they thought. The indignation meeting called by the Democratic State Committee in Illinois has been abandoned; the Board of Trade meeting called in St. Louis for the purpose of protesting against the armed intervention of the Government in Louisiana, has also been given up; and as the facts come out and the public is getting to learn that it was the Democrats of the Louisiana Legislature who first asked the army to interfere, the Democratic leaders begin to think that discretion is better than precipitation, in such a case. The men who were quiet or acquiescent when men were shot down by the hundred in the South, find that they cannot afford to be very noisy over the efforts of the Government to secure the enforcement of the laws.

A FOREIGNER visiting, perhaps resident in this country has been struck with the number of unoccupied palaces to be seen along the Jersey coast and on the banks of the Hudson. Only a foreigner would have applied the term palace to those edifices, though, no doubt, the word is properly enough applied. He remarks that a well-ing house is too weak a designation for the structures referred to. Some of them, it seems, are kept up imperfectly by a "castellan" in charge, while others are completely deserted, left to the gradual ravages of wind and rain, and the time is not distant when they shall be mere ruins. Generally they are so situated as to have a fine outlook in the way of prospect and scenery; gardens once well cared for but now desolate surround them; woodlands for huntiag, streams for fishing, are in the neighborhood, and it is evident that vast sums of money must have been expended upon the interior decoration of the palaces. Chatsworth, Trianon, St. Cloud and other famous old world palaces were probably in the mind of the builder as examples to be rivalled or imitated. Inquiring who built these palaces one learns almost always that a speculator grown rich thus used his money, either from ostentation or to indulge a whim or to gratify a taste for art imbibed in Europe. Later he or his heirs becoming poor abandoned the palace because they could not maintain it in the old style. In other cases, frequently indeed, the builders of such palaces grow weary of the display, rent their splendid residences and betake themselves to plainer and more comfortable dwellings of the common class. They did not find in grandeur the enjoyments they expected. In their palaces they felt lost, having been accustomed to small rooms from their youth; the constant repairs required, the expense of keeping up so great an establishment, the multitude of servants needed to keep things in order; all these things and others made their palace burdensome. Upon the whole, it seems that "feudal palaces agree only with feudal conditions," which are not the conditions of this country. Edifices of the palatial order here find their use as hospitals, asylums, etc.; while substantial, comfortable structures adapted to the circumstances of the country and to the changing conditions of families, are the most satisfactory dwellings for American citizens.

"SUUM CUIQUE."

"To him that hath shall be given" is a saying with more than one application. It is as true of the intellectually wealthy as of those whose possessions consist in money, stocks, lands and all those other forms of economical value which Mr. DOMBEY specified with so much unction for the instruction of little PAUL." HERCULES having proved himself strong beyond the strength of all heroes and demi-gods of his time, was after a while credited with whatever feats of strength seemed worthy of admiration or mention, no matter what might be the name of the performer, and thus at length the memorable deeds of a dozen or more mighty men were confidently ascribed to the son of JUPITER and ALCMENE. Who in this enlightened age believes that there was ever a man so surpassingly witty and humorous as JOE MILLER? Doubtless JOE MILLER, wherever he lived, was exceedingly gifted with the faculty of saying good things, but it is simply incredible that any one man ever made or could have made all those jests good, bad and indifferent which go by his name. In fact, it is found on a little inquiry that some of them originated many hundred years ago in China, others in India, and still others in Persia, not to mention the well established claims of German, French and even Spanish story tellers to considerable portions of the MILLER collection. As with HERCULES so with JOE MILLER, his compatriots in their blindness of their admiration or their indifference to truth and accuracy, boldly ascribed to him every jest of which they did not know or could not, at the moment of need, recollect the name of the author. From this same propensity of men "to assume a virtue if they have it not," to affect a knowledge they do not possess, that reverend jester, SIDNEY SMITH, suffered much in the latter half of his life. Such was, the fame of his wit that nearly every bright repartee, every borrowed set afloat in his day, was soon repeated at dozens of dinner tables, and presently found its way into print as SIDNEY SMITH'S last. Of this abuse the reverend man sometimes complained with bitterness, remarking that if only things good were ascribed to him, the imputation might be borne with cheerfulness or even complacency, but to be fathered with sayings of no merit was an infliction "most tolerable and not to be endured." TALLEYRAND suffered in the same way and much more extensively than the English clergyman. Not only in France but in all the capitals, big and little, of the Continent, sayings epigrammatic, witty and pungent, or sayings designed to be so, were constantly circulating in the name of the renowned diplomatist. Luckily for him, his peculiar vein was not easily imitated, and counterfeit coin of the kind could generally be detected without much difficulty.

This habit of ascribing to distinguished men sayings—whether witticisms, jests, aphorisms, maxims—which they never uttered, or at least never originated, has, by the way, a serious side. Perhaps it is not a matter of overpowering or tremendous moment, but yet it is not wholly frivolous. It may, in fact, involve the offense of robbery as well as the offense of defamation. If the saying ascribed to an eminent man be unworthy of his intellect or discreditable to his character, the injury is that of defamation or disparagement; if the saying ascribed to one be really the intellectual possession of another, to whose genius or character it is or would be an honor, then the offense committed is robbery. The gravity of the offense is not lessened by the brevity of the saying withdrawn from its author and assigned to a stranger. Of course, we assume that he or she is a memorable and worthy of remembrance and citation, and the shorter such a *mot* is, the more valuable it may be as the ground and support of a reputation. There are those worthies known to schoolboys as the Seven Wise Men of Greece. It is no exaggeration but the mere truth to say that of three or four of them each is remembered solely as the author of a motto consisting of barely two words. Think of the authors of those familiar proverbs by which the millions of every great nation direct their judgments and more or less regulate their lives, short sentences often evincing the most wonderful insight into the nature of things and embodying the wisdom of ages in a word. These admirable sayings did not spring up among the people by chance. As Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, a proverb though the wisdom of the many was in the first place the wit of one, but his name is not remembered, and he thus fails to receive due honor. Alas, in the case of proverbs it is impossible to repair the neglect, to recover the forgotten names, but we can, if we please, be careful, in matters intellectual as in matters material, to to render to every one his own, in those cases in which there is or needs be no dispute about title.

It would be easy to mention many memorable sayings which are almost habitually referred by speakers and writers to celebrated men who had nothing to do with their origin. Thus within the last ten days we have seen WILLIAM PITT credited with a notoriously senseless first uttered by EDMUND BURKE in one of his speeches; a pithy couplet of DRYDEN assigned to POPE, and a memorable hemistich of JUVENAL quoted as a maxim of the civil law. But the most exasperating instance of this sort of injustice recently met with was the ascription to ABRAHAM LINCOLN of the compact definition of democracy as a government of the people, by the people, for the people." In his famous speech at Gettysburg, if we rightly remember, Mr. LINCOLN used the words, but doubtless he put them within quotation marks. At any rate, the definition was first given by THEODORE PARKER, in whose works it occurs again and again in the same speech. It is true that by using the words Mr. LINCOLN first made them popular, but that is no reason why he should generally receive credit for them. They are more frequently quoted than any other words he ever uttered.

AN INFECTED MORAL ATMOSPHERE.

General SHERIDAN hits the nail plump on the head when he says that, in portions of the South, and noticeably in Louisiana, "the very air has been impregnated with assassination for some years." This curt phrase tells the whole sad story of the suffering South. Assassination is not murder in the eyes of its people. They are as familiar with it as with any other every day act, and their moral atmosphere is impregnated with it. They breathe in it, live in it, and grow up with it as a part of their life. The impulse to kill the man who differs from you is irresistible to them. They may, like the rattlesnake, give warning before they strike, but their purpose to strike is none the less venomous and deadly. They have always regarded the negroes as beneath them, and now that the law makes them equal, the hatred they bear the enfranchised blacks is murderous in its depth and relentless in its breadth.

The Coushatta massacre was the natural outgrowth of this spirit, and, but for the interference of the General Government, it would have been repeated in every parish in Louisiana, as it was afterwards repeated at Vicksburg. The whites of this South are infected with a murderous disease; and this spirit of assassination must be cast out of them before there can be peace or prosperity in that region.

If Bishop WILMER and his reverend colleagues, who can be vigorous enough in protesting when SHERIDAN lays his hand on the banditti, had been but half as vigorous in teaching their people the peaceful doctrines of Christianity, they would not be, as they are to-day, a mere nation of cut-throats and assassins. Did Bishop WILMER protest against the Coushatta massacre? Not he! Did he, or any other clergyman in New Orleans, ever lift up his voice against the numberless assassinations and brutalities that have disgraced the State of Louisiana? Never! Bishop WILMER and his fellow-ecclesiastics are terribly shocked because SHERIDAN would not let ex-Mayor WILTZ cheat himself into the Speakership of the Legislature; but they have not a word of protest to utter when innocent men are shot down in cold blood, when legislators are kidnapped, and when fraud and force are invoked to obtain control of the State government. All this is right in their eyes; but to attempt to check such proceedings, and to characterize the actors in them by the right name is monstrous. Let these clerical remonstrants train up their parishioners in the spirit which actuated their Divine Master, and there will be no need to protest against SHERIDAN'S acts, because there will then be no need for SHERIDAN'S interposition.

The difficulty in Louisiana is a radical one. Her white people have been educated wrongly, and are infested with an evil spirit which has been instilled into them by those who should have taught them better. There can be no peace there until this spirit is rooted out. There must be a radical change. The moral air must be purified from the miasma of assassination, hate, cruelty and perfidy, before it will be a safe atmosphere to live in, or in which it will be practicable to carry on a just and equitable government. The heavy hand of the National Administration may restrain them, for the present; certainly nothing else will; but there will be permanent peace only when those who are now ruffians and murderers have been regenerated into good and law-abiding citizens.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Progress of civilization. A Maine Indian recently whipped his wife.

Boucicault is going to publish a paper. It should be named the *Plagiarist*.

Tom Collins is not a myth. He is the New Orleans agent of the Associated Press.

General despondency now holds the chief command in the Louisiana White League.

The way to put the *Post* on its mettle is to say Sheridan to it. The eloquence just slops over.

Large quantities of fine pickerel are now being captured through the ice on Chautauqua Lake.

Antithesis. A missionary recently went out to India from Boston on a vessel containing a cargo of rum.

A Washington paper charges that Donn Piatt is a "snedderengendengdeng." What in the world can that be?

Mink skins of a prime quality, such as once sold for $6 50 and $7 00, are now bought at from $1 50 to $3 00.

The question of abolishing capital punishment will come prominently before the Maine Legislature this winter.

Of all the women who served in the war in various capacities, only one was pensioned for physical disabilities.

The value of imports at Boston last year was $49,780,806; in 1873, $60,411,697, a decrease during 1874 of $10,630,891.

The White League proposes to "groan" General Sheridan. We guess, however, he will survive the amalgamated bray.

Western steamboatmen are loud in their praises of the efficacy of the signal light branch of Government river improvement.

This has been the Week of Prayer. It has also been the week when Congress and several Legislatures assembled to do business.

Mrs. Clarke, of Syracuse, lured by the false notes of one Drum, eloped with him, and now has to face the music. He was a snare drum.

The public school system of San Francisco, which was first founded in 1849, now embraces 48 schools, 500 teachers and 25,000 scholars.

A young ladies' boarding-school, of Burlington, N. J., has been entirely broken up by the occurrence of thirty-eight cases of typhoid fever.

The trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad are inviting proposals for 47,000 tons of railroad iron for the road, of which 22,000 tons are steel rails.

The New England cotton and woolen manufacturers are receiving a larger number of foreign orders for goods than at any former period in their history.

The European governments are taking action against the potato-bug. Decrees have been fulminated and instructions promulgated to bar his progress.

There is a great deal of roseate speculation in Massachusetts about the influence of the discovery of those Newburyport mines on the future of New England.

Take care of the pennies. The Union Dime Savings bank of New York boasts of assets exceeding $11,000,000, and a surplus accumulation of more than $1,000,000.

The use of horse and male flesh for food is rapidly spreading in Paris, it being the chief diet of the poor, who can't afford to pay the high prices demanded for beef.

When Kalakaua, who is a shrewd observer, has gone home, he will probably say of us, as Melnotte said of the fickle Pauline: "It is the prince thou lovest, not the man."

The case of the steamship L'Amerique, one of great interest and importance to maritime people, has just been decided by giving the salvors $90,000 for their services.

The following toothsome advertisement is printed in the *Globe*, at Golden, Colorado: "Buffalo meat, venison, jackass rabbits, antelope, poultry, etc., at the corner market."

The Democratic papers are yelling themselves into an acute bronchial affection over Sheridan's interference with the diabolical schemes of the Louisiana White Leaguers.

Having "done" the eastern cities, King Kalakaua now proposes to cap the climax of his observations by seeing the fastest city on the continent. He is going to Chicago on Monday.

Unless all signs fail, the developments of the Pacific Mail will give Congress the fairest opportunity it has had for many a day to deal out just and severe punishment to the lobby.

The sewing machine patent lobby is quietly laying plans to smuggle through some of its jobs for extension, during the closing hours of Congress. Members should watch it closely.

It will not be a very long time before Col. Scott will be able to load his cars with cotton in the Southwestern States, and deliver it without breaking bulk at the mills of Lawrence and Lowell.

A brevet Temperance Society has been formed in New York, whose members bind themselves on "their honor, not to invite others to drink, or to pay for any such drinks at any public place or club."

Governor Tilden says the adoption of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution "closed one great era in our politics." What does the Sixteenth Amendment relate to?

The New York compulsory education law is received with little favor by superintendents and teachers, and in almost every city and town the complaint of already inadequate school accommodations is made.

PERSONAL.

Lord Dufferin is no duffer in skating. He won a barrel of flour at a curling match in Ottawa last week.

Two of Theodore Tilton's children are at school at Washington, Conn. Miss Florence Tilton, the eldest daughter, who is at present teaching in Brooklyn, spent Christmas with them.

In one of the rooms of his residence in Berlin, Bismarck carefully preserves two *souvenirs* of his remarkable career. They are two revolvers, with which his life was attempted, first, by Blind and then more recently by Kulmann.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Post* says: "When the pension paid to widows of brigadier-generals—fifty dollars a month—was offered the widow of brave General Meade, I am told, she very emphatically declined to receive it, because it was less than that paid to Mrs. President Lincoln."

Here is an Illinois romance: "Alphonso Barret, of Otterville, married a second wife, a handsome lady about twenty-eight years of age, a year since, and died last July, leaving, among other assets, a son aged twenty-five years. This young scion of the house of Barret celebrated New Year's day by marrying his father's widow, and the happy couple are now living at the old homestead."

A Washington correspondent is in luck, according to the following paragraph from the Boston *Express* of Saturday last: The gold, silver, copper and lead mines recently discovered have set crazy the whole population of Newburyport, Newbury, Georgetown and Amesbury. Ben. Perley Poore's Indian Hill farm in West Newbury is supposed to be founded upon valuable ores, and he could get $100,000 for it to-day.

A former Indian agent states that the tribes under his charge observed a custom of making New Year's calls, the squaws calling on the warriors. All the American savages formerly observed the same custom. The Dutch settlers of New York adopted the custom from them, with a slight modification—the gentlemen calling on the ladies. So the social custom which requires gentlemen to brave the wintry buffeting of the elements and call upon the ladies had as respectable parentage as the F. F. V.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The Trip Overland—Difference in the Customs of the East and the West—Green-backs—Snow and Gorgeous Flowers—San Francisco a Disappointing City—All About the Rich Man, Sharon—The Bank Ring—Newspaper Gossip, Etc., Etc.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., December 21, 1874.

"The trip overland" is a worn-out subject for a newspaper letter. Every reader has been told a dozen times of the three days' ride out of Chicago over a flat, plain country, with scenery as monotonous, dreary and uninteresting as one of Eli Perkins' lectures. Of one's surprise on arriving at Sherman, the highest point touched on the Rocky Mountains, at finding one's self *on top* of the mountains, without having realized that a single foot of ascent had been made since leaving Chicago; of the hundreds of miles of snow fences; of the forty miles of snow sheds; of the surprisingly poor meals one can buy for a dollar; of the deep and constant enjoyment derived by the passengers from abusing everything and everybody connected with the lunch railroad eating house stopped at; of the grand scenery passed on the Sierra Nevadas—all this has been told, and how, on the Central Pacific Railroad, the train is one moment dashing around a sharp mountain curve, then thundering through a tunnel, now tremblingly making its way over a mile of frail-looking trestle work, rumbling through miles of dark snow-sheds, and whirling away again over a smooth stretch of snow-clad mountain top. Whether one in making the trip is perfectly miserable or perfectly happy, depends almost entirely upon one's traveling companions. Experience has taught your correspondent that, traveling with a pleasant party, the trip overland is one that is ended with regret, and always pleasantly remembered. One day's ride from San Francisco we breakfasted at Summit, the highest point on the Sierra Nevadas crossed by the Central Pacific Railroad. There we leave the train for half an hour, and scamper through the snow to the cosy dining rooms of the "Summit House"—the pleasantest, by far, we see from Chicago to San Francisco. We dispatch our breakfast, and are glad to re-enter our warm drawing-room coach, for it is cold, snowy and windy without. That noon we lunch at Sacramento, and before arriving there the car windows have been thrown open, the car porter sufficiently abused for not throwing the stove out of the door; and the roses some one has plucked, growing in the open air at one of the stopping places, presented as a souvenir of the trip. Yes, seven hours have brought all these changes, and some others of quite as wonderful a nature; for instruments we were first introduced to some of the styles and customs peculiar to California. Every one East, when starting out on this trip, is told that in California everything is priced by the "bit," and that a bit is twelve and a half cents, and you think you know all about it. But you don't. Out here soup buy and sell by weight—berries, fruit and all market stuff—and "make change" only within five or six cents, a curious combination of accuracy and inaccuracy. Everywhere in the State people have the greatest distrust of greenbacks, and have an unpatriotic way of accepting them only at from twenty-five to fifty per cent. discount. All this is rather confusing to strangers from the East, where change to the last cent is always demanded and given.

At Sacramento an amusing incident occurred which will serve to illustrate. There was in our coach a young lady from Boston, who was, as are all young ladies from the Hub, bless 'em! bigoly educated, perfectly aware that she was so, and—to draw it mildly—not ashamed of her birthplace. B. L. approached a lunch counter and ordered a cup of coffee and a sandwich. B. L., to waiter—"And, sir, what is the amount of my indebtedness to you?" W.—"Three bits, Miss." B. L., dignified—"Sir, how much is three of *four rates* of bits?" W.—"Forty cents, Miss." B. L. hands waiter twenty-five cents in scrip and the same in cash. W.—"All right, thank'ee." B. L., slightly confused, but still dignified—"Sir I handed you fifty cents, and you have but just informed me that there was due from me forty cents; and yet you infer that I am over entitled to any change. Why is this thus?" W., not at all overcome, being used to it—"Discount on scrip, miss." B. L., towering in the dignity of her just wrath—"Sir, you may not be aware, in thus trying to defraud me of my just dues, that you are attempting to delude one into *Baldwin's* own. Yes, sir, I am from the Hub, the modern Athens, the birthplace of Bunker Hill and Ben Butler, the place made immortal by, and that made immortal Pat Gilmore, that my own name, indeed is"—but she stopped there, as the waiter had gone up to the other end of the counter, trying to convince that Oakland lady whom he mistook for an Easterner, that seventy-five cents in scrip or fifty in silver was the same thing, and the withering glance with which B. L. had intended to subdue the waiter was lost on a pile of doughnuts that another waiter, supposing her allusion to Pat Gilmore had had some distant reference to the want of something to eat, had placed before her. But this story has carried me away from the subject I started with at the "Summit"—the wonderful change of climate. The change in both scenery and climate was as agreeable as it was sudden. There are few spots more favored by nature than the Sacramento and portions of the San Joaquin valleys, combining, as they do, the most sublime features of the mountainous scenery with all the softer beauties and varied luxuriance of the plain. Emerging from the chaotic ravines and wild canons of the Sierra Nevadas, the happy valley breaks upon us like a beautiful vision. We revel in the sunny light after the unearthly glare of eternal snow. We contrast, as we throw our glance over these plains, clothed with the fresh verdure of the shooting grain, this, with the weary waste of plain that tired us by its monotony, on the other side of the mountains; and this in December, when everything around us reminded us of a June day in our less favored climes of the East. Plants and flowers flourish in the open air all winter; ornamental plants grow to a size unknown in Eastern States. The fuchsias are ten to twelve feet in height, and bloom profusely throughout the entire winter. Geraniums, heliotropes, oleanders, etc., grow as in fact, all our Eastern house plants find their native and congenial climate here.

Well, here we are, arrived in San Francisco; we have been ferried over the five-mile bay—the cars not running around into the city—and are taking our first view of the place by gaslight. There is, perhaps, more life and bustle here in San Francisco so much as does Chicago. Does it sound strange to hear Chicago spoken of as in the East? Everything the other side the mountains is classed as "East." The City, although containing but 200,000 inhabitants, has many of the business characteristics of Chicago or St. Louis. Everything seems to be doing with a rush and with a rush and push. It has an immense shipping interest, being the headquarters for all business done on the Pacific slope. Many people come here expecting to find condensed in the city all the beauties they have heard described as belonging to the State; but they are greatly disappointed. San Francisco cannot lay claim to any beauty as a city. Whatever natural beauty the site may have once possessed has been entirely destroyed by a miserable system of grading, frequently leaving exposed in all possible ugliness perfect precipices of sand, by an irregular style of building, and narrow, and, in many cases, ill-paved streets. The buildings are, with butone exception—the new Palace Hotel—but four stories or less in height. This, of course, is owing to the increased danger of lofty structures in times of earthquakes. The business houses and the better class of residences are large and spacious, for Californians like plenty of room, and that as near terra firma as possible. The dwellings of the rich in San Francisco are possessed of about as much architectural beauty as is a coal barge; they are all frame—built, of course, with reference to earthquakes—and give one the impression that they were built, like Canadian ships, by the mile, and cut off to order. In just such a house as this, the size of the average first-class hotel, lives Wm. Sharon, the Senator-elect from Nevada. He's rich; of course you have heard *that*; worth about ten millions, and will lead his colleague in that respect by two or three millions. Sharon as a man below average height, fifty-four years old, of thin, wiry build, and has a quick, nervous manner that marks him at once as a person of rapid thought, and action. He is a native of Smithfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, and received the greater part of his education in the publicschools of that place. He studied law, however, in some college in that State, and afterward in the office of Edwin M. Stanton. He was admitted to the bar in St. Louis, but, owing to ill-health, was forced to give up practice. He made one of the many thousands affected by the gold fever in '49, and crossed the plains in that year, made considerable money in this State and Nevada, until 1864, when he was completely broke by some stock speculation. Rapidly recovering his losses, however, he has since been steadily increasing in wealth, until he now is in receipt of an income of nearly a million dollars per year. He has always had more or less to do with the politics of this coast, and at the last election in Nevada arranged matters so that he will be elected to the Senate at the expiration of Stewart's term. He is, as is also Jones—*the* Jones—one of the "Bank King" here, a combination composed of men worth anywhere from five to twenty-five millions, controlling the railroad, mining, and in fact the general business interests of one or three States hereabout. And that same "Bank Ring," or "Bank Crowd," as it is called here, will some day show Eastern capitalists a surprising trick or two. With the Bank of California at its back, with unlimited credit abroad, and with over a hundred millions represented within its circle, they control, elect, direct and dictate in a manner decidedly displeasing—to those inside. But everything of a business nature is on a big scale in this country. Business enterprises are of rapid and substantial growth.

While on this subject I must tell you of a newspaper phenomenon, for the San Francisco *Chronicle* is certainly entitled to that name. Seven years ago two brothers, printers in the employ of a daily newspaper in this city, started a small sheet in the interests of some theater here. It was shortly afterward turned into a campaign publication, but did not cease with the interest it advocated; instead, step by step—rapid, gigantic steps—it grew, until now, urged on and sustained by its original proprietors, the De Young brothers, it leads in point of influence, ability and circulation any paper west of Chicago, and is the only daily west of that city using the stereotyped forms. I think there is something rather surprising in all this to Eastern journalists; a paper established but seven years, having a daily circulation of over thirty thousand copies! This whole enterprise has been carried out by two young men twenty-six and twenty-seven years of age, one at the head of the business and the other the editorial department. But let me see, I was talking of Sharon when I switched off so suddenly. Well, there is not much more to say of that person. The interest in him lies principally in the future. It is rather too much to expect two Joneses from one State, and although Sharon is a man of considerable ability, and capable of some pretty sharp financial figuring, where William Sharon alone is concerned, he is not generally considered as able a financier, as capable of handling questions involving national interests, as is his colleague—to be, J. P. Jones. But I have so much to tell you of the wonderfully rich men out here, and of their wonderful manner of spending their riches, of my visit to the mines, the Chinese quarters, and many other places of interest, that were I to write it all in this already rather mixed letter, it would be extended to a boreful length; so I will leave it for my next.

E. W. T.

The Finance Problem.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

You were disposed to criticise my suggestions on the resumption question rather sarcastically when, in your remarks, you say that I propose to resume by not resuming. I don't see how you inferred that from what I stated was myplan. Some writers say that it is not possible to resume without first accumulating specie to an amount equal or nearly so to the circulation to be redeemed. I, on the other hand, think that to resume does not make it a necessary contingency that the United States Treasury and the national banks shall have an equal amount of coin in their vaults, to the amount of their circulation outstanding before resumption can be attempted, and as an instance in support of my views I related the fact of our State banks in 1857 resuming specie payments after their suspension without having to make any such preparation as some seem to think necessary. Now, my plan would be to make, as I suggested some three years ago to one of our United States Senators, the legal tender notes receivable for all duties and taxes, not in part, but in full, thus recognizing and making them equal to the coin issue of this Government of the United States; equal with gold and silver, and passing but one kind of money instead of two, as now, would be practically resuming, for as soon as gold and silver ceases to be an article of merchandise, as the necessities of the importer has compelled him to purchase gold to pay the duties at the Custom House, and legal tenders being now available, then that source of demand for gold would cease, and one step toward resumption would be taken. The United States Treasury is, then, the principal and perhaps the only large customer for gold to meet the interest on the bonds held abroad. This they could obtain on their legal tender notes, and as the matter of resumption of specie payments has been determined and practically established, gold would flow into the United States Treasury fast enough for all purposes, as a natural result from the collection of taxes and duties, and furnish the Secretary of the Treasury with all the gold he might need to meet the interest on the gold interest bearing bonds.

Another aid to resumption which may reasonably be looked for, is the fact that exports from this country are fast gaining in volume upon the imports into the country, and may before the end of the year 1876 fully equal, if not exceed, them. This result gained will give greater certainty determine the resumption question than anything else. Once the exports exceed the imports, then will gold and silver flow into instead of out of the country, and then the desired result of a floating capital exceeding the fixed capital in this country may be looked for, and the sequential results of *low rates of interest*, and a general improvement in all branches of industry, with profitable results to all, as cheap money usually assures fair profits with good management.

I am fully persuaded that if the finances were separated from the politics of the parties that some results would be arrived at, but it appears that the interests of the whole country must yield to the plans and purposes of the politicians, and any measure that promises success to one party will be opposed by the other side, and the leading politicians are afraid to inaugurate any financial measure lest it might be a failure, and thus injure their political prestige, and give their opponents some great advantage.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, why not try the late Horace Greeley's plan, resume at once and let us test the matter whether or not "the way to resume specie payments is to resume."

FREE BANKER.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in July and January. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
J. F. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John H. Ellis, Henry F. Kahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

DRY GOODS.
CLOSING OUT
TO QUIT THE
RETAIL DRY GOODS
BUSINESS.
A. D. M'KEE
NOW OFFERS HIS
ENTIRE STOCK IN RETAIL
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
TO CLOSE OUT THE STOCK,
AT
No. 59 Market St.
Must be sold out BEFORE JANUARY 1st.

MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, &C.
MILLINERY
AND
STRAW GOODS!
THE PLACE TO BUY
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers, Laces,
EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS,
OR ANY OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
IS AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
105 MARKET STREET.

HOLIDAY JEWELRY.
GOODS FOR THE
HOLIDAYS!
NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
Watches, Chains,
Jewelry, Silverware,
Clocks, Bronzes, &c
To be Closed Out by January 1st.
Unprecedented Bargains Offered
BY
George Crawford & Co.
82 FIFTH AVENUE.
They having RESTOCKED WITH NEW GOODS since their Clearance Sale in September, now offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to parties buying HOLIDAY GOODS.
Go early and get choice of Stock.

T. P. BEDILION,
75 SMITHFIELD STREET.
NEW JEWELRY
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
CONSISTING OF
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Watches,
Cameo and Gold Jewelry,
Chains, Rings, Fine Clocks, Bronzes, &c.,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

CLOTHING.
Mr. Marion Wanamaker
Head of one of the Departments of
JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.
FINEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA,
WILL EXHIBIT AT THE
MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
PITTSBURGH,
AN ENTIRELY NEW LINE OF
Choice Samples
OF
Finest Imported Woolens
TO MAKE UP INTO
$25 SUITS!
$30 SUITS!
$35 SUITS!
$40 SUITS!
AND
Overcoats!
ALSO,
Samples of Ladies' Sacques.
" " Gent's Smoking Jackets.
" " Dressing Robes.
" " Fine Dress Shirts.
The Greatest Care Taken to Please. Satisfaction Warranted in Every Respect.
Inspection Cordially Requested.
MARION WANAMAKER.
8

DRY GOODS.
GREAT
Closing Out
SALE!
$125,000
WORTH OF
Dry Goods
Marked Down to Close Out!
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.
Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold
REGARDLESS OF COST.
The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.
To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.
A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.
James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.

CARPETS.
Buyers' Opportunity!
We are offering especial Bargains in those CARPETS that it will be impossible for us to duplicate in making up our Spring Stock.
It will inure greatly to the advantage of all who can anticipate their Spring wants to purchase now, as these Goods are selling away below prices that will rule for same grades when the season opens.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & COMPANY,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS!
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT!
Elegant Designs!
LOWEST PRICES,
All Grades.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NEW NO. 29 FIFTH AVE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

EDUCATIONAL.
Allegheny Commercial School,
In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny.
W. W. McCLELLAND, Principal,
And Teacher of Penmanship.
PROF. S. D. EVERHART, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of BOOKKEEPING and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
EVENING C

MANUFACTURERS.

Bailey, Farrell & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST BRAND

BABBIT METAL.

We call special attention to our brand of BABBIT METAL, which is superior in many respect to any other Babbit in the market, owing to the popular manner of mixing the metal; its smooth, cool and durable qualities are unequalled. The manner in which it is put up specially adapts it to the

HARDWARE JOBBING TRADE.

No. 167 Smithfield Street.

WM. W. STEVENSON..... WM. L. STEVENSON

WM. W. STEVENSON & BRO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware

Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,

PLAIN AND FANCY GRATES, &c

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

31 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.

GOODS DELIVERED.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED AND SAND

ROLLS,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions and Rolling Mill Castings,

Of Every Description.

Office and Warehouse, 33 WOOD STREET, corner second avenue.

Totten & Co

FULTON FOUNDRY,

Cor. Twenty-Fourth and Railroad Sts.

TWELFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

CHILLED ROLLS,

SHEARS AND PUNCHES,

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,

Ore Pulverizers

Of Improved Construction.

Mills for Grinding Brick Clay.

Castings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered.

ROLLS TURNED.

Phoenix Roll Works.

JAMES B. YOUNG & CO.

Patent Semi-Steel, and Cast Iron

Chill Rolls

SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS.

Haskin' Patent Double Spiral Pinions

Cast and Finished to Order, at Lowest Current Rates.

41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.

CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.

UNION IRON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BARS.

Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, THIRTY-THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

EASTERN OFFICE, 57 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Lithographs of Sections and Books of detailed information, giving calculations of strains, &c., furnished on application.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINE WORKS.

HUGH M. BOLE, Proprietor.

Manufactures STEAM ENGINES of all classes and GENERAL MACHINE WORK. ALSO CASTINGS made to order, of all kinds.

Repairing promptly done and well done.

Shop—Corner Point alley and Duquesne Way, PITTSBURGH.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Iron City and Siberian Iron Works.

ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheet Iron

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse, 108 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.

Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,

Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1838, and

PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,

Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D., 1855, Manufacturers of the well-known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Patent Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.

Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHEARS AND PUNCHES,

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,

Ore Pulverizers

Of Improved Construction.

Mills for Grinding Brick Clay.

Castings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered.

ROLLS TURNED.

Phoenix Roll Works.

JAMES B. YOUNG & CO.

Patent Semi-Steel, and Cast Iron

Chill Rolls

SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS.

Haskin' Patent Double Spiral Pinions

Cast and Finished to Order, at Lowest Current Rates.

41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.

CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.

UNION IRON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BARS.

Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, THIRTY-THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

EASTERN OFFICE, 57 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Lithographs of Sections and Books of detailed information, giving calculations of strains, &c., furnished on application.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINE WORKS.

HUGH M. BOLE, Proprietor.

Manufactures STEAM ENGINES of all classes and GENERAL MACHINE WORK. ALSO CASTINGS made to order, of all kinds.

Repairing promptly done and well done.

Shop—Corner Point alley and Duquesne Way, PITTSBURGH.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Iron City and Siberian Iron Works.

ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheet Iron

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse, 108 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.

Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,

Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1838, and

PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,

Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D., 1855, Manufacturers of the well-known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Patent Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.

Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEAM BOILERS, &C.

ECLIPSE

SAFETY STEAM

BOILERS!

Stationary, Portable and Marine

5 to 1,000 Horse Power.

The advantages over other Boilers secured by the Eclipse are:

First—Safety from risk of destructive explosion.

Second—Economy in space and Fuel.

Third—Durability of Material.

Fourth—Convenience of access to every part.

Fifth—Simplicity of Furnace, Connections and Form of Construction.

Sixth—Facility for cleaning.

Seventh—Freedom from Expansion, Strains and Leakage.

Eighth—Effective circulation attained by the 4 inches and large water spaces.

Eclipse Steam Generators are adapted to heavy or light service, high or low pressure, or steady and unsteady work.

The Castings are made of Semi-Steel; the Tubes are lap-welded, the double incline of which gives a rapid and powerful circulation of water for evaporating sediment; and a perfect arrangement for expansion and contraction. The Sectional Header allows the Boiler to be increased, diminished or divided without damage to parts, and the improved Lock-Nut does away with cankling, packing or gaskets.

ECLIPSE STEAM

MANUFACTURING CO.,

SHARPSBURG, PA.,

AND

87 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

Illustrated Circulars and Estimates furnished.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

N. SNYDER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SAFETY VALVES, GAUGE PIPES, &c., SHEET-IRON WORK, PLATE GIRDERS, PISTON RODS, CHIMNEYS, BRIDGE PLATES AND BEAMS, &c.

Cor. Second Avenue and Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

MANUFACTURERS.

ROOFS.

Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,

119 and 121 First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Erect in Any Part of the United States

Iron Roof Frames

AND

Iron Mill Buildings

COVERED WITH

CORRUGATED IRON,

MANUFACTURED OF

Corrugated Iron,

FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as liable to fires.

I. K. BECKER,

Successor to JARVIS & BECKER,

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

AND DEALER IN

Gas Fixtures, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Pumps and Hose.

202 Smithfield St., 4th Door from Liberty, PITTSBURGH.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS,

UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.

We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish, and Stronger and Tougher than Steel Made Locally or Bar Steel, and Stronger and Tougher than Iron.

Send for Circular.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,

Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Black Diamond Steel Works.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse: Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, COOK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Refined Cast Steel

Of Every Description; Also, BEST

Refined German Plow & Spring Steel

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

STEEL.

BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL.

CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL.

CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES.

ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM and SEAT SPRINGS.

AXLES AND STEEL TIRE.

STEEL FIRE BOX AND BOILER PLATES.

STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.

83 Water and 100 First Ave., Pittsburgh

ROOFING.

SLATE

ROOFING.

Aiken & Co.

CORNER

Liberty and Eleventh Sts.

Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

Chapman Slate.

GRAVEL

ROOFING.

Roofs Repaired.

W. B. LUPTON & CO.,

854 PENN AVE.

Hugh Woodside,

Roofer and Dealer in

SLATE!

Office—570 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Orders promptly attended to, Work done by experienced workmen.

ROOFING.

SLATE

ROOFING.

Aiken & Co.

CORNER

Liberty and Eleventh Sts.

Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

Chapman Slate.

GRAVEL

ROOFING.

Roofs Repaired.

W. B. LUPTON & CO.,

854 PENN AVE.

Hugh Woodside,

Roofer and Dealer in

SLATE!

Office—570 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Orders promptly attended to, Work done by experienced workmen.

FINANCIAL.

ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY,

No. 16 SIXTH STREET,

Transact a General Banking Business, Draw Bills of Exchange on J. S. Morgan & Co., London, and Belfast Banking Co., Belfast; execute orders in Stocks, Bonds and Gold at the New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, on Commission only. Stocks carried on a margin and contracts guaranteed.

ROBERT ARTHURS, President.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

ROAD TO FORTUNE

IN WALL STREET.

Money invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PRIVILEGES has paid 300 per cent. profit the past month. Email or large amounts pay proportionately. The wealthiest operators protect themselves with these contracts, and also use them as Capital to buy and sell Stocks against. Pamphlet giving full explanation sent on application. Stocks Bought and Sold on Three Per Cent. Margin. Address

DARRAGH, BRIDGEMAN & Co

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

52 & 56 Broadway and 7 Exchange Court, by the President.

NEW YORK.

Postoffice Box 5026. d*

BANKS AND BANKERS.

People's Savings Bank

OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL paid in.....$300,000

INCORPORATED 1866.

No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE,

Next below the Safe Deposit Company.

HENRY LLOYD.....President.

WM. REA.....Vice President.

TRUSTEES:

Henry Lloyd, E. P. Jones,
Wm. Rea, Hiram Shaw,
Edward Gregg, E. H. Hartley,
Thos. Wightman, R. W. Hinman,
J. K. Moorhead.

EDWARD F. VON BONNHORST, Secretary and Treasurer.

Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Banking open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.

WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.

CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

Allegheny Homestead Bank,

118 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL--$200,000

$\frac{1}{2}$ Stockholders Individually liable.

Discount days Tuesday and Friday. Six per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.

W. T. DUNN, President.
THOS. JONES, JR., Vice President.
W. H. SMITH, Cashier.
WM. BLAKELEY, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Strong, W. T. Dunn, C. Dettrich, Daniel Dauth, A. A. Anderson. pw, W. Rigbs, M. D., Thos. Jones, Jr., Jas. A. Thompson, Jas. Brodelbuin, MWS

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.

B. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.

W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

CENTRAL BANK.

No. 47 BANK BLOCK, Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL.....$100,000.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Fawcett, Madison Bailey,
D. W. C. Carroll, J. F. Dennistoun,
James H. Hopkins, George Bingham,
Julius Adler, Abram Hayes,
Wm. Wightman, Paul H. Hackly,
J. H. Walter, James Wilson.

THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President.
J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.
M. HUNNINGS, Assistant Cashier. TThs

THE

SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH,

Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the

Safe Keeping of Valuables,

UNDER GUARANTEE, AND THE

Renting of Safes

IN ITS

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

BUILDING AND OFFICE:

No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office Hours—From 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

President.....HENRY LLOYD.
Vice President.....EDWARD GREGG.
Secretary and Treasurer.....WM. LITTLE.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,

BANKERS,

N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other Investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Bankers and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 8, 1875.

In reply to an inquiry of the effect of the new Financial bill on the organization of new national banks in this city, the Comptroller of the Currency writes: "The new funding bill repeals the provisions in the national bank act which limit the *aggregate* amount of circulating notes to be issued to national banks; but does not affect any of the other restrictions of the act. National banks can be organized in Pittsburgh with a capital of not less than $200,000, and bonds must be deposited for one-third of that amount, upon which circulation can be issued. The amount of bonds, if desired, can be increased to $200,000, and circulation issued to the amount of $180,000." To which we would add that the act of June 20, 1874, provides for the deposit by any national bank of lawful money with the Treasurer in sums of not less than $9,000, and the withdrawal of the bonds on deposit as security for such circulating notes, provided that the amount of such bonds shall not be reduced below $50,000. So it follows that national banks with a cash capital of $200,000 and a circulation of $45,000 can now be established in this city, or as soon as the bill in question is signed by the President.

—The *Herald* has the following remarks in relation to the future of the gold market:

The Treasury disbursements for December, exclusive of the interest or principal of the public debt, are $8,586,194. Should the Secretary, having announced no policy for January, it is generally understood that gold sales are contemplated, and the belief that this future course may be purely diplomatic, hence it may be a mere political fiction. One of the most various rumors that more or less effected the general market. A supply of Government gold generally results in a slight decline. A decline occurred to-day without, however, the expectation of supply, yet it will not be strange to see an early reaction and remarkable changes in calculations. The possibly curious events of the year just entered upon are not entirely confined to stocks, cotton, grain or city goods. The customs receipts to-day were $294,000. The internal revenue receipts were $696,163. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $284,667 for interest and $8,000 on account of the sinking fund. The total payments by the Treasury on account of January interest

THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

The Weekly Commercial.

Our weekly, dated January 9, 1875, is now out, and can be had at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing. It contains all the news of the week, including a complete account of the Louisiana troubles, full reports of Congressional and Legislative proceedings, and of all important local happenings. Governor Hartranft's message appears in full. In the editorial, commercial and miscellaneous departments are comprised matters of interest to all classes of readers. Mrs. Edith Brown Nelson's story, "The Salt of the Earth," which was commenced in the last issue and which will run for several weeks, is a capital one, and is just the thing for family reading during these long winter evenings. The terms for the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL (postage prepaid) are as follows: One copy one year, $1 75; ten copies per annum, each $1 50; twenty copies and one over, $1 25, and one to the getter up of the club.

T. C. JENKINS.

The Leading Flour House of Pittsburgh.

Mr. T. C. Jenkins, the extensive dealer in flour, teas, coffees, cheese, etc., on Checkered Front Liberty street has closed one of the most successful years in his business, and enters upon the new year under the most encouraging auspices. Flour dealers are aware of what he has accomplished, since he began business here, amounting to an entire revolution in the old method of handling flour. The Great White River brand has become familiar to every housekeeper, and thousands will use no other, since it gives them the BEST satisfaction. Many dealers make larger profits on the sale of this brand of flour, than on all the balance of their trade. It is the great staple for this market, and the demand for it is constantly increasing. Mr. Jenkins' method of conducting business is peculiar to himself, and those who deal with him escape the many losses and annoyances inseparably connected with the handling of indiscriminate and unreliable brands of flour. In the line of teas and coffees, cheese, etc., his patrons have superior advantages, and dealers everywhere would consult their own interests by giving this celebrated house a trial.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 8, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath
7 A.M.	30.34	17	67	W.	Gentle	Clear.
2 P.M.	30.26	23	73	S.	Gentle	Cloudy
9 P.M.	30.02	23	73	E.	Gentle	Foggy.

Mean barometer....30.16 Highest thermom....27
Mean thermom.....21 Lowest thermom....16

Notice.

The Republicans of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, are requested to meet at the Franklin Street School House, on Monday, January 11th, at 7½ P. M. By order of the Committee.

The Edgewood Railroad Case.

This case was to have been argued yesterday in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, upon exceptions to the report of the Master, but, owing to the fact that other business was pressing, the argument was postponed until Monday morning at ten o'clock.

Pennsylvania Railroad Guide Book.

There has just been issued from the office of the General Passenger Agent, a guide book of the through and local time tables and arrangement of palace and parlor cars, in effect January 1, 1875. Full information is given as to routes, trains, connections, distances, etc., and also the rates charged on the palace cars to all principal points. This is a very valuable compendium of facts for travelers. Copies can be had at the ticket office, Fifth avenue and Smithfield street.

Robert D. Boreland.

The funeral of Robert D. Boreland, late advertising agent of the Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington Railroad, took place at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, from the family residence on Pike street. Deceased belonged to Milnor Lodge, No. 287, A. Y. M., and many members of that and other Masonic lodges attended the funeral, together with Company C of the Duquesne Greys, of which Mr. Boreland was color bearer. The remains were interred in Allegheny Cemetery, with the usual solemn and impressive Masonic rites.

Suit for a Supper.

Messrs. J. G. Barr & Son, proprietors of the Central Hotel, yesterday entered suit, in the Common Pleas Court, against the members of the "Supreme Reception Committee of the Knights of Pythias," about eighty in number, to recover the sum of $400, due upon a banquet given to the members of the Supreme Lodge of that order, April 23, 1874. The plaintiffs allege that the contract, which was for $750, was made by the general committee, through W. C. Smythe, C. F. Henderson, F. N. Arbogast and O. P. Blair, a duly constituted committee. The sum of $300 was paid on account, and the suit is to recover the balance due.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Ralph J. Richardson, County Recorder, January 8, 1875:

PITTSBURGH.

Twenty-second ward—Park Place Homestead Association to David M. Martin, June 17, 1873; lot 25x99 feet, Henry street..... $1,500 00

Eighteenth ward—John Dore to John Stack, September 21, 1874; lot 39 5-12x100 feet, Frankstown avenue..... 4,000 00

Nineteenth ward—Jacob Hershey to Harris Crawford, December 28, 1874; lot 30x110 feet, Frankstown avenue..nominal.

Same—Harris Crawford to Elizabeth Hershey, December 28, 1874; same lot..nominal.

Same—Harris Crawford to Elizabeth Hershey, December 28, 1874; same lot..nominal.

Thirty-first ward—Sheriff Hare to A. C. Hays, September 12, 1874; lot 30x150 feet, North street..... 40 00

ALLEGHENY.

Sixth ward—John Haller to Gibson & Nelson, October 17, 1874; lot Franklin street, 24x120 feet..... $1,600 00

BOROUGHS.

Chartiers—Samuel Moore to William Wilson, March 25, 1873; lot 150x200 feet..... $ 500 00

TOWNSHIPS.

Reserve—Jeannette Callow, administratrix to Stephen Mercer, September 24, 1874; three lots..... $ 2,445 00

Same—Same to Same, West to Miller, March 10, 1874; two lots, Seventh avenue, 185x200 feet..... 1,500 00

Same—Homestead bank to August Miller, September 9, 1871; lot in Homestead plan..... 450 00

Same—Same to same, same date; similar lot..... 450 00

Moon—George Nichols to James Sterling, January 7, 1875; 6 acres land..... 2,000 00

Scott—John Oliver to John Drinkhall, —; 9 perches land..... 253 00

Lower St. Clair—Jacob Dell to Charles Kautzman, December 26, 1874; lot 165x439 feet..... 2,000 00

The Washington and Waynesburg Railroad.

We learn from the Washington *Review and Examiner* that the action of the meeting recently held in the interest of the Washington and Waynesburg narrow gauge railroad, was embodied in the following resolution, passed by a vote of 64 yeas to 39 nays:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of one member for each $10,000 and each fraction over $5,000 of *bona fide* subscription on each route shall be selected by the stockholders present on each route, and that Ninevah and Prosperity routes shall have the right to procure another first class civil engineer at their own expense to survey the several routes in connection with Mr. Barrett if he desires to accompany him; and that said engineers shall report to this committee the result of their examinations and surveys; and that said committee, in the light of the surveys and report of engineers, and having one regard to the subscriptions on each route, shall report the same to a meeting of the stockholders to be called at Washington in fifteen days' notice by the committee, for the purpose of receiving their report, &c., and to determine finally the route and the organization of the company."

The stockholders on the different routes then reported the following named committeemen: Waynesburg—J. G. Ritchey, W. G. W. Day, J. Flenniken, Simon Rinehart, J. T. Hook, G. W. Ingham, A. A. Purman; Prosperity—J. G. Clark, I. N. Connett; Chambers' Mill—M. L. A. McCracken, Wm. Condit; Ninevah—W. S. Throckmorton, Cephas Day, S. J. Day; Sparta—S. L. Blachley, R. W. Parkinson; Hopkins' Mill and Lindley's Mill—James Dunn, Cyrus Bradbury, Ephraim Conger, Daniel Dunn. It was determined that any number of the committee who could not be in attendance should be allowed to send a substitute.

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny.

Directors—George R. Riddle, J. W. Hall, D. Macferron, Simon Drum, R. H. Knox, R. W. Cartwright, George D. Riddle.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders—President McCullough's Report—Election of Directors.

The stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad held their annual meeting in Cleveland last Wednesday. We present herewith an abstract of President McCullough's report, which shows the following as the results of the operations of the road for the year 1874:

RECEIPTS.

From gross earnings	$3,740,384 15
From other sources	10,242 81
Total receipts	$3,750,626 96

EXPENDITURES.

For operating expenses	$1,909,196 43
Paid Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad in settlement of joint earnings	83,519 64
For betterments	723,478 70
Rental, interest, sinking fund, etc	1,228,834 47
Total expenditure	$3,940,424 04

The balance sheet for the close of the year shows construction $12,865,561 45; equipment, $2,375,485 61; machinery, etc., added, making a total of $16,467,262 70, which, added to the cash in Treasurer's hands, bills receivable, etc., foots up $17,-297,062 38. On the credit side in capital stock amounting to $11,243,211 47; bonds, &c., $5,015,343 63; income, $527,783 39; liabilities, $570,683 89.

Provision has already been made for honoring the Third Mortgage Bonds, $1,-252,600, at their approaching maturity on the first of May next.

In reference to the report says: In conclusion your Directors would say, that notwithstanding the financial crisis that has paralyzed all branches of business during the year just passed, and which has borne with especial severity on the mineral traffic, which makes up so large a part of the business of your road, the obligations of the lessees has been promptly met, the various obligations of the company fully protected, and the guaranteed dividends regularly paid. Such a result, upon such circumstances, argues for the permanent security of the guarantee entered into by the lessee, and gives assurance of regular and uninterrupted dividends in the future to the stockholders.

The following named gentlemen were elected Directors of the company: J. N. McCullough, Pittsburgh; B. F. Jones, Pittsburgh; Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia; S. J. Tilden, New York; John B. Trevor, New York; Charles Lanier, New York; George W. Cass, New York; Isaac Kip, New York; Daniel McLaren, Cincinnati; S. V. Hunter, Cleveland; R. P. Ranney, Cleveland.

THE MURDER OF THE ITALIANS.

Response of the Grand Jury to Judge Collie:—An Order to Summon Witnesses.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, the Grand Jury made the following special presentment:

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County:

The Grand Jury, having been instructed by you to investigate the late disturbances in and near the village of Buena Vista among the miners, having a desire to perform such duty, unpleasant though it may be, we would ask your Honors to issue subpœnas for C. H. Armstrong, Fred. Gusetti, John Lion, George Robinson, Jr., Frank Cowan, M. Bell, James Patterson and Howell Douglass, that through them we may obtain evidence regarding the said disturbances, that the blame may be put where it properly belongs.

W. H. DENNISTON,
Foreman of Grand Jury of Allegheny county.

The following order, in response to the above, was then made by the Court:

It is ordered that subpœnas be issued summoning the persons above named to appear forthwith to testify what they know before the honorable, the Grand Jury.

BY THE COURT,

County Detective Dressler will leave today for Buena Vista, to serve subpœnas on those of the above named parties who live in that neighborhood.

HON. JAMES A. LOGAN.

Action of the Indiana County Bar on His Retirement from the Bench.

At a meeting of the members of the bar, convened in the Court room, at Indiana, Pa., immediately after the adjournment of the Court, at the December term, 1874, the following was submitted by Hon. Silas M. Clark:

WHEREAS, The official relation which His Honor, James A. Logan, has hitherto borne to us as members of the Bar and officers of the Court of Indiana county, ceases with the present term, and as it is fitting that we should at this time give proper expression of our respect and esteem as a man, and bear testimony to the just and able manner in which he has discharged the responsible duties of his office; therefore,

Resolved, That Judge Logan deserves the warmest commendation, not only of the members of the Bar, but of the citizens of the county, for the singularly prompt, efficient and impartial manner in which he has at all times performed the various duties appertaining to his office of President Judge of our county; his patient industry and devotion to duty has very much advanced the business interests of the county; his learning and ability, united with a discriminating judgment, has enabled him to discharge the duties of his office with unusual accuracy, whilst his personal worth, uniform courtesy and gentlemanly bearing have won the admiration of all.

Resolved, That a copy of this our action, this expression of esteem, shall be entered upon the minutes, and that a copy thereof, duly certified by the Prothonotary, shall be transmitted to Judge Logan.

Whereupon remarks on the resolutions having been made by Messrs. Clark, Taylor, Stewart, White, Blair and Thompson, they were unanimously adopted, and the clerk was directed to secure their insertion in the various newspapers of the District.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of Stevenson & Eicher, of Westmoreland county, bankrupts, the petition of the First National Bank, of Mount Pleasant, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens, was presented and referred to Register Marchand for examination and report.

In the matter of A. Ortleib & Co., bankrupts, of Allegheny county, the petition of Frazier & Bros. for certain rent claimed from the estate of said bankrupts, was presented and referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

In the matter of John Murphy, bankrupt, of Westmoreland county, the assignee's return to the order for the sale of certain real estate was presented and confirmed *nisi*, subject to exceptions within ten days.

In the matter of Harbaugh, Mathias and Owens, of Pittsburgh, bankrupts, the petition of the assignee for leave to exchange certain lots of land, was presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report, and on petition of assignees, an order was made for the private sale of certain notes in the Woodruff Sleeping and Parlor Car Company, and other interests.

L. P. Chester, vs. steam tug "Veteran No. 2," in admiralty. Rockesport Dry Dock Company allowed to intervene.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The case of Watterson vs. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company was submitted to the jury. Jury out.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

North American Oil Company, for use, vs. Anderson Oil Company; an action on a lease. Jury out.

Dillenbaugh vs. Jake Hill; an action on a promissory note. Jury withdrawn and case continued.

C. H. Black vs. W. H. McClelland; an action to recover damages for the loss of an eye. The parties got into an altercation in Alderman McMasters office, when the eye of the plaintiff was knocked out with an umbrella in the hands of the defendant. The facts in the case have been fully reported. Jury out.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Johanna C. Mayer, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Sarah Ross, was acquitted, and the prosecutrix directed to pay the costs.

A writ of *prox.* was allowed in the indictment for larceny as bailee against James Johnston and Thomas Potter, on payment of costs by defendants. Henry Austin was the prosecutor.

The jury is out in the three cases against Christ. Hope, charged in two indictments with malicious mischief in breaking down rail fences, and with assault and battery. The prosecutor in each case was James Glenn.

Nicholas Elerman is on trial for the larceny of ten bushels of corn, worth fifty cents per bushel, charged by John Hoffman.

Surety and abandonment cases will be disposed of to-day.

City School Board Organizations.

We continue our report of organizations of ward School Boards as follows:

PENN DISTRICT—TWENTY-THIRD WARD.
President—William Alexander.
Secretary—William Cowan.
Treasurer—Frank Kohne, John Fritz 1876, Samuel Thompson 1876, William Metcalfe 1877, James McKibben 1875, William Alexander 1878.

MORSE DISTRICT—TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.
President—John Fairman.
Secretary—John McKain.
Treasurer—(not reported), John Sankey 1876, Harrison Estep 1876, Milton Church 1877, Joseph Fairman 1877, John Toel 1878, John McKain 1878.

Lost an Arm.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon Barney Burke, a brakeman on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, while coupling cars at the Outer Depot, Allegheny, had his right arm crushed between the bumpers. He was taken to his home, and was attended by Dr. Buchanan, who amputated the injured member above the elbow.

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny.

George R. Riddle, President.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES

They are Not Liable for Business Tax.

The following correspondence explains itself:

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1874.

Thos. S. Bigelow, Esq., City Attorney:

DEAR SIR: Please inform me whether all insurance companies, domestic as well as foreign, doing business in the city of Pittsburgh are exempt from the city business tax, which is now levied on, and collected from, other domestic corporations and individuals doing business in this city.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
C. L. MAGEE, Treasurer.

Mr. Bigelow at once wrote to the State Insurance Department and received the following reply, which, under date of January 8th, 1875, he enclosed to Treasurer Magee:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OF PENNA., OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER, HARRISBURG, PA., January 7, 1875.

THOS. S. BIGELOW, Esq., City Attorney, Pittsburgh—DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 5th inst. Section 7 of act of April 4, 1873, establishing this department, makes it unlawful for any city to impose any license fee or tax upon insurance companies or their agents. This only applies to foreign insurance companies and their agents licensed by the State. Home companies derive their authority to transact business from their respective charters. As the State imposes a heavy tax upon the premiums taken by foreign companies, it was not thought fair to permit any local taxation upon the same business. Every lawful agent of a foreign company holds a certificate from this department; but just at this particular time there is not a single company authorized to do business in this State. The certificates all expired Dec. 31st, 1874, and I cannot review them for the present year, or certainly say what companies propose continuing business until the annual statements and applications for renewal are filed with me. I expect to procure a supplement from the Legislature which will hereafter prevent this interregnum.

Yours truly, J. W. FORSTER,
Insurance Committee.

It will be seen from the above that no business tax can be collected by the city from foreign insurance companies.

A CORRECTED STATEMENT

The Bankruptcy of Mr. James Bown.

Serious errors having been made in the published statement of the assets of Mr. James Bown who, owing to the failure of the Citizens Oil Refining Company of which he was a member, was recently compelled to file a petition of voluntary bankruptcy, we print below a corrected statement showing, we are pleased to note, much better for Mr. Bown. The assets are in excess of the personal liabilities:

Virgin alley property—lot, building and machinery	$ 47,149 19
House and lot, Wood street	50,000 00
Allegheny city property—fourteen and-a-half acres and buildings, Eleventh ward	30,000 00
Dwelling house and lots on Fayette street, Allegheny	31,000 00
Nine lots in city of Philadelphia	3,000 00
Somerset county property—150 acres land	3,000 00
Stock and fixtures in store	58,000 00
Book accounts	30,644 47
Bank and other stocks	20,500 00
Cash on hand	1,345 97
Total	$236,858 63

LIABILITIES.

Mortgages—Wood street property	$ 16,000 00
Mortgages—Virgin alley property	10,000 00
Mortgages—Eleventh ward (Allegheny) property	12,000 00
Mortgages—Fifth ward (Allegheny) property	14,000 00
Total mortgages	$ 46,000 00
Owe sundry persons	17,641 47
Bills payable	126,216 21
Aggregate	$189,857 68
Excess of assets over liabilities	130,301 08

The above is a correct statement taken, from the books on December 1, 1874, but the schedule does not include the endorsements for the Citizens' Oil Refining Co., or Mullen, Steen & Co.

The firm of James Bown & Son have not gone into bankruptcy, but will continue the business as usual, meeting all their liabilities as they fall due. The interest of Wm. H. Bown is in no way affected by the embarrassment of his father.

THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Relieving the Poor.

A visit to the offices of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, yesterday, brought vividly to mind that we are in the midst of a hard winter. The front room of the little building was crowded—almost jammed—with applicants for relief, the large majority of those in attendance being women. Besides the few men in waiting, there were a member of children, boys and girls, accompanying, no doubt, one of their parents. In the rear room, which we could reach only by the back entrance, sat Gen. Rowley, a number of the Board and the Secretary, Mr. J. Williams. Some of the former sat the cash box, while the Secretary held the books, pen in hand, ready to enter a description of each applicant and family, or to refer to the record as to the result of inquiries regarding them. Amid the squalid misery exhibited without there was a good humor exhibited, but many of the colder country and provincial mothers themselves close to the door, through which they were admitted separately.

During a few minutes stay we learned that two children of the Almshouse were from the Point. Most of them wanted coal and many bread. We were informed that during one month past some two hundred loads of coal (averaging 400 pounds each) of coal were delivered in the neighborhood indicated. The Board finds it necessary to exercise great caution in the distribution of help, but is still frequently deceived. It is said that the greatest trouble is experienced with the Point applicants; some procure aid from the Board and then also from the Ladies' Relief Society.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Two Inquests Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, Patrick Coyle, a laborer employed by the contractor on Forbes street, in the Fourteenth ward, was almost instantly killed by the fall of a large derrick, one of the timbers of which struck him on the back. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, the jury finding that the death was accidental. The deceased was a widower, and leaves one child.

An inquest was also held on the body of the old man mentioned yesterday as having been killed by a train on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, a short distance east of Mansfield. The testimony developed the fact that the deceased, whose name was Henry Thomas, was a workman on the road; that he was standing on the track, about twenty minutes after two o'clock, Thursday morning, when the express train west was approaching the station and the Wooster Sleeping and Parlor Car Company, and other interests.

L. P. Chester, vs. steam tug "Veteran No. 2," in admiralty. Rockesport Dry Dock Company allowed to intervene.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The case of Watterson vs. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company was submitted to the jury. Jury out.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

North American Oil Company, for use, vs. Anderson Oil Company; an action on a lease. Jury out.

Dillenbaugh vs. Jake Hill; an action on a promissory note. Jury withdrawn and case continued.

C. H. Black vs. W. H. McClelland; an action to recover damages for the loss of an eye. The parties got into an altercation in Alderman McMasters office, when the eye of the plaintiff was knocked out with an umbrella in the hands of the defendant. The facts in the case have been fully reported. Jury out.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Johanna C. Mayer, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Sarah Ross, was acquitted, and the prosecutrix directed to pay the costs.

A writ of *prox.* was allowed in the indictment for larceny as bailee against James Johnston and Thomas Potter, on payment of costs by defendants. Henry Austin was the prosecutor.

The jury is out in the three cases against Christ. Hope, charged in two indictments with malicious mischief in breaking down rail fences, and with assault and battery. The prosecutor in each case was James Glenn.

Nicholas Elerman is on trial for the larceny of ten bushels of corn, worth fifty cents per bushel, charged by John Hoffman.

Surety and abandonment cases will be disposed of to-day.

City School Board Organizations.

We continue our report of organizations of ward School Boards as follows:

PENN DISTRICT—TWENTY-THIRD WARD.
President—William Alexander.
Secretary—William Cowan.
Treasurer—Frank Kohne, John Fritz 1876, Samuel Thompson 1876, William Metcalfe 1877, James McKibben 1875, William Alexander 1878.

MORSE DISTRICT—TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.
President—John Fairman.
Secretary—John McKain.
Treasurer—(not reported), John Sankey 1876, Harrison Estep 1876, Milton Church 1877, Joseph Fairman 1877, John Toel 1878, John McKain 1878.

Lost an Arm.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon Barney Burke, a brakeman on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, while coupling cars at the Outer Depot, Allegheny, had his right arm crushed between the bumpers. He was taken to his home, and was attended by Dr. Buchanan, who amputated the injured member above the elbow.

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny.

George R. Riddle, President.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

St. Louis, Chicago and Pittsburgh.

St. Louis is twitting Chicago about her building statistics for 1874. Chicago reports 757 buildings erected, at a cost of $5,700,000, and St. Louis reports 1,926 buildings, at a cost of $10,269,000. As St. Louis and Chicago are so nearly equal in population, the showing for the past year is, apparently at least, largely in favor of St. Louis; but it is not at all unlikely that Chicago, since the great fire, has about "played herself out" in the building line, and that she has been recuperating for a fresh bound a year or two hence, that will place her away ahead of her jealous rival. St. Louis now claims a population of 440,000, and Chicago about 400,000. Each includes the entire county in which it is situated, and the last census gave each about 40,000 dwellings. Pittsburgh, including but a small portion of the county in which it stands, now contains a population of about 140,000, and the last census showed 20,000 dwellings. In Pittsburgh, in 1873, there were 1,034 new buildings erected, at a cost of $2,768,425, and for the year just closed the number will be about 800, with a proportionate falling off in the cost. But to exhibit the growth of Pittsburgh, as St. Louis and Chicago estimate their growth, the entire county should be included, in which is the minor city of Allegheny, with its 10,000 dwellings and 60,000 population. Over 200 new buildings were erected in Allegheny City last year, which would swell the aggregate to over 1,000 in the two cities—a considerable falling off from the growth of 1873, it is true; but not so bad a showing, compared with that of either St. Louis and Chicago. If the entire county of Allegheny could be included, the comparison would be still more favorable for us.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Central Board of Education will meet on Tuesday next.

MEMBERS of the Legislature have returned home, pending the adjournment till next week.

REV. W. H. MCKINNEY has resigned the pastorate of First Baptist Church, McKeesport.

SLEIGHING on the East End wooden pavements is said to have been excellent last night.

NO ATTENTION has yet been paid to the request of Councils for a suppression of immoral exhibitions.

HENRY WILLIAMS, on his own confession, was yesterday sent to jail ten days for vagrancy, by Mayor Phillips.

MAYOR-ELECT McCarthy has received over one hundred and fifty applications for positions on the police force, so far.

MR. JULIUS F. SCHARNKE, of Allegheny City, has been appointed Mercantile Appraiser by the County Commissioners.

THE Presidents of Councils are preparing the lists of standing committees for 1875, and will announce the same on Monday next.

REV. GEORGE B. RUSSELL, D. D., editor of *Our Church Paper*, of this city, will preach in the Reformed Church, Kittanning, to-morrow.

THE Finance Committee of the Taxpayers' Union met yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Riddell intimates that "rich delinquents" are coming in.

MARY BORN, was yesterday charged before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, on oath of Annie McDonald, with the larceny by bailee of a shawl.

REV. DR. PEARSON, pastor of Fourth Avenue Baptist Church, will preach morning and evening to-morrow. Forty-two were received into fellowship last Sunday.

A TRAMP walked into the plow works of Speer & Son, on Duquesne way, yesterday afternoon, and stole an overcoat belonging to an employee. The thief was not arrested.

CHIEF ENGINEER WHITE, of the Fire Department, has not yet recovered his fur gloves, lost some days since. He thinks they are so *fur* away that he will not reach them again.

DETECTIVE JAMES SCOTT is on the lookout for the unknown man who struck Mr. Samuel Rothermel and snatched a ten dollar bill from him in a saloon on Penn avenue, on Wednesday last.

THE Baptists have just subscribed $100,000 additional endowment to Columbian University, Washington, D. C., and thereby secured also $200,000 from Mr. Corcoran, the wealthy banker of that city.

ON THURSDAY night the grocery store of Mr. Enerst, on Thirty-third street, Thirteenth ward, was robbed of a considerable quantity of goods. Dwellings in the neighborhood were also visited by the thieves.

CHARLES PETERSON, the colored man who was cut with a razor some days since, is at the Homeopathic Hospital, having been removed to that institution yesterday. He is slowly recovering from his injuries.

A LADY fell on the sidewalk yesterday afternoon, on Liberty street, near Sixth, sustaining a severe injury on her head. She was carried into Dr. Keyser's drug store, where proper attention was bestowed.

MISS WELLS, residing with the family of Mr. Jamison, on Union avenue, Allegheny, while proceeding down the stairs in the house, Thursday, tripped on a lump of coal and fell to the bottom, fracturing her right ankle.

MRS. SARAH O'HARE, wife of Daniel O'Hare, residing on Ross street, was severely scalded on Tuesday afternoon by the upsetting of a kettle of water. The injured woman was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital.

AN INFANT son of Mr. Hans, of Mt. Washington, aged two weeks, died suddenly yesterday morning. He was suffering with a cold two or three days ago, but not being considered in danger, no physician was called in.

THE music at the sessions of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute, next week, will be furnished by the Allegheny Quartette Club and the Richard Hoffman Band, the latter attending at the evening and the former at the morning sessions.

ON THURSDAY evening Mr. Thomas Evans, of Evans, Dalzell & Co., and Miss Nellie Salisbury, daughter of Deputy Mayor Salisbury, of the South Side, were united in marriage. The happy couple have the good wishes of hosts of friends.

THE horse attached to the barouche of Maj. W. B. Negley took flight on Fifth avenue, near Elm street, yesterday, and ran away. The vehicle contained Mrs. Negley and another lady, and although the carriage was done the barouche, the ladies escaped.

MR. JOHN H. BAILEY, Receiver of the Nation Trust Company, threw open the late banking house yesterday and proceeded with the payment of the dividend of one half per cent. There was a large crowd of anxious creditors in waiting long before the opening.

MRS. JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, residing at No. 111 James street, Allegheny, while turning the corner of the street at the Third ward school house, Thursday, fell and fractured her right arm above the wrist. Dr. Walter Ure was called and reduced the fracture.

THE officers of the Allegheny Trust Company, are busily engaged in preparing a statement of the affairs of the bank. There seems to be a general feeling of confidence among the stockholders, that the institution will come safely through its trouble.

A UNION Sunday School for the study of the Bible will be opened in the second story of Knap's Battery building, Marion alley, Allegheny, at 2 o'clock P. M., next Sunday, January 10th. All children in that vicinity not attending other Sunday schools are cordially invited.

THE Allegheny police last night made a raid on a gang of loafers who for some time past have been nightly congregating in front of the German Methodist church, corner of Third street and Madison avenue. Five of the crowd, including one John Wishner, were lodged in the lock-up.

THE Rev. S. H. Griffith, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal church, on Eighteenth street, South Side, is to deliver a popular lecture to-morrow evening, in answer to an address by Mr. J. Harrison, staff of Diamond Market, and leave your order. On Saturday next Mr. Hall will have for sale as fine beef as was ever offered. The steer is two and a half years old, grain fed and weighs 2,800 pounds, and is perhaps as choice an animal as has yet been brought to Pittsburgh. By all means call and see the meat.

To-Day, is the Last Day

of Pratt's great annual book sale at McIlwaine's auction rooms.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Depend upon it, mothers, Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup, for all diseases of children, is a sure remedy. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. It regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and cures wind colic; produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain.

Fine Merchant Tailoring.

Gentlemen about to order new suits will find at the new merchant tailoring establishment of Mr. B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street, a large stock of imported and domestic fabrics of superior quality, which he is prepared to manufacture on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Mr. Tiegel is a first class cutter, and no customer of his was ever heard to complain of a misfit. We advise any of our readers who are casting about them for a suitable place at which to leave their measure for a suit or an overcoat, to call on Mr. Tiegel.

MARRIED:

STOTLER—RIDWELL—At Oakland, on Thursday evening, January 7th, by the Rev. W. J. Howard, D. D., Dr. M. B. STOTLER and MOLLIE, daughter of J. C. Bidwell.

GILLESPIE—WALL—On Thursday evening, January 7th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John S. Sands, assisted by Rev. John Kelly, Mr. THOS. A. GILLESPIE and Miss JULIA B. WALL, all of this city.

DIED:

PENNOCK—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, 5th inst., after a brief illness, JOSEPH PENNOCK, in the eighty-second year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral on SATURDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of his son, Isaac M. Pennock, No. 46 Stockton avenue, Allegheny city.

SLATER—On Wednesday evening, of pneumonia, at Mansfield, Pa., FRANKLIN N., son of John T. and Nancy Slater, aged 19 years.

The funeral will take place on SATURDAY, from the Union Depot, on the arrival of the mail train, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RYAN—At the residence of Mr. J. M. Fass, No. 3 Old avenue, on Thursday, January 7th, at 11½ P. M., Mrs. MARGARET RYAN, relict of H. H. Ryan, aged sixty-nine years.

Funeral at 2 o'clock P. M., on SUNDAY.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $3,975,762 25.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth Ave.

ALLEGHENY TRUST COMPANY.

A Meeting of the Stockholders—Appointment of a Committee of Investigation—The Stockholders Propose to Pay the Depositors at an Early Day.

There was a largely attended meeting of the stockholders of the Allegheny Trust Company, last evening, to consider the affairs of the bank, and to endeavor to devise measures to bring the institution out of its present difficulty. Mr. Alfred Slack was called to the chair, and Mr. Wm Hamilton appointed Secretary.

A report from the clerks who have been posting the books was called for, and they reported that they were making rapid progress in their work, but were not yet prepared to make a definite statement.

By resolution Messrs. Wm. Semple, W. W. Martin and James Andrews were appointed a committee to take charge of the books and investigate the affairs of the bank, with instructions to report the result of the investigation at a future meeting, to be called by said committee.

A resolution was also adopted pledging the stockholders to the payment of all deposits in full at the earliest possible day, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Place to Go.

To those who are given to buying magazines and literary papers a word of advice: Go to Gildenfenny & Hess', No. 45 Fifth avenue, for your supplies. They receive all such as soon as possible, and keep in addition all the new books, latest styles of stationery, novelties in the way of games, all sorts of albums, pocket-books, gold pens, and notions in general. They deal fairly with all who patronize them, and are deserving of public countenance.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Davy Crockett" has its last representations this afternoon and evening. As given by Mr. Frank Mayo, Miss Rosa Rand and the Opera House company, it is an entertainment which pleases all classes of theater-goers and offends none. We hope to see the usual large audiences to-day and to-night, and shall be glad to see the visiting artists in Pittsburgh again.

Library Hall.

Mr. T. L. Toole closed his engagement at Library Hall, last evening, and made a better impression on his audience than on previous occasions. Lack of time and space prevents a lengthy notice of the performance, and it must suffice to say that it was eminently worthy of praise. Mr. T. is a very fine artist, and capable of interpreting any dramatic work to the complete satisfaction of the most exacting. Should he return,—and we hope he may,—he can count on a cordial welcome.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The burlesque of "Ixion," with an interesting variety olio, will be given at the matinee this afternoon and again this evening, at Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Serious Accident.

Mary E. Sheridan, residing with her sister-in-law on Strawberry alley, near Grant street, was severely, perhaps fatally burned yesterday morning. Mrs. Sheridan had gone to market, leaving the children and the unfortunate victim, who was subject to epileptic fits, at home. The younger children saw their mother returning home, and ran to meet her. When they came back to the house a horrible sight presented itself. Mary was lying on the floor, with remnants of her clothing still clinging to her body, which, from her neck to her feet was literally roasted. Dr. Donnelly was immediately summoned, and did all that was in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate, but there is not much grounds to hope for her recovery. It is supposed that the girl was seized by an epileptic attack at the moment the children left the house, and fell into the fire.

Larceny of Coal.

The coal firm of McNulty, Kennedy & Co., South Side, have missed a considerable quantity of black diamonds from their yard, which was supposed to have been stolen at night. On Wednesday evening Mr. James McNeilly, one of the firm, concluded to watch that night for the thieves. Shortly after he went on duty he discovered two individuals climbing upon a car of coal and commencing to fill a vessel which was brought as a receptacle for the coal. Mr. McN. drew his revolver and fired, but missed his mark; by their exit he recognized the parties as Nelson Jeffries and Richard Carroll, and lodged an information against them to that effect before Deputy Mayor Salsbury. They were yesterday committed for trial.

Interesting Religious Ceremonies.

Last Monday an impressive religious ceremony was witnessed by many persons at St. Francis Hospital, this city—the profession and reception of several young ladies into the order of St. Francis. The Rt. Rev. Bishop performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. Father Frederick, O. S. F.; Rev. Father Quinn, of St. Augustine's church; Rev. Father Strub, of St. Mary's church, Shar